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According to the "Engineer," cordite is an intimate mixture of nitro-glycerin, gun-cotton and mineral jelly, or vaseline. The thorough blending of the two main ingredients is promoted by the addition of acetone, a substance in which both are soluble, during the process of incorporation. The mineral jelly acts merely in the way of restraining the violence of explosion, and serves also to produce a little smoke, which acts usefully as a lubricant to the bore of the gun. Cordite is a horny substance, which burns only on the surface even under the severe heat and pressure obtaining in guns, as is demonstrated by the fact that partially consumed cords, blown out of guns, retain their shape though reduced often to extreme tenuity. The consequence of this property is that the rate of explosion can be regulated by varying the proportions of surface to volume; thus cords of smallest diameter burn more quickly than the larger sizes, and by slicing up the material into very thin discs, and omitting the vaseline, explosion, having almost the rapidity of detonation, can be produced. It thus becomes easy to adapt cordite to any nature of gun. Owing to the total absence of dust, cordite is a remarkably safe explosive to manipulate. It can be exploded by a severe blow, as, for instance, by striking with a hammer a cord laid on an anvil; in such case the portion immediately under the hammer explodes, but the explosion is not communicated to the cord on both sides of the hammer. Experiments are said to show that it is not injuriously affected by changes of temperature and that it will keep in any climate. It produces no greater erosion

than black powder and of a more favorable kind, washing away the surface in a uniform manner, instead of scooping out irregular channels. Its manufacture is extremely simple. The danger of the manufacture is confined to the production of the nitro-glycerin and the drying of the gun-cotton. As soon as the two explosives are mixed together they appear to be incapable of explosion, except when confined in a gun. When fired in the open, or even when inclosed in the 100-pound service cases, it only burns with a fierce flame even when in considerable masses. Thus, a bonfire made round eight cases piled up against each other only fired the contents of the boxes in succession as the wood of the boxes burned away, and not only was there no explosion, but the lids of the boxes were merely forced open enough to let the products of combustion escape. There is, indeed, some difficulty in igniting cordite even when it forms the charge of a gun, and primings of gun-cotton or black powder have to be used in the case of cannon, while in small arms the percussion caps have to be charged with composition which will give a good flash. When, however, the priming is sufficient, misfires and hangfires are rare.

In a letter dated Washington, April 4, 1896, 1st Lieut. C. Fred. Cook, D. C. N. G., says: "The item in the issue of the 'Army and Navy Journal,' under date of April 4, setting forth that an Englishman in this city at dinner, declined to eat an ice frozen in the shape and colors of the American flag, calls to mind a similar instance, involving the patriotism of Ameri-

cans—not one, but half a hundred. During the competitions at Sea Girt, N. J., September last, several teams representing the District of Columbia National Guard were in attendance. In the mess hall one afternoon a well-meaning caterer furnished the national colors in paper for napkins. The suddenness with which the District riflemen laid aside those napkins literally took away the breath of the caterer and the members of the other teams dining at the time, and incidentally making use of the napkins described subject for thought."

The board on an emergency ration, whose appointments we announced last week, will examine the reports of the boards convened in the several military departments to consider and recommend a proper ration for troops operating in emergencies, and such views and suggestions as the Major General commanding the army and the necessary General of subsistence may lay before it. The board is directed to make recommendations upon the subject and will report upon the minimum amount, articles of food necessary to sustain a soldier in health and activity while in active service in the field for a limited period. Secretary Lamont could not have selected a body of men more able to pass upon the subject than the board appointed. All are experts in food matters and their experience will be useful in their work. The samples submitted to the Department by the Department boards which examined into the subject have been spread out on tables in Maj. Smart's office and are now receiving attention at the hands of the board.

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THE ROLE OF CAVALRY.

The "Militar Wochenblatt" publishes a lecture delivered before the Military Society of Berlin by Maj. Gen. N. Vissing, of the German Army, commanding the 4th Brigade of the Cavalry Division of the Guard Corps. In it Gen. Vissing tells us that no military training is of any use except that which produces troops who have nothing to learn from the enemy and nothing to unlearn of what they were taught in time of peace. No system of training in the world will produce leaders who, like Seydlitz and Jieten, may be called geniuses, but with such men we are not to reckon. On the other hand, we should condemn any system of training that leaves the cavalry leaderless and is incapable of awakening and maintaining qualities which should distinguish the efficient cavalry leader. Both in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870 at least the higher leaders of the German cavalry were not sufficiently prepared for the problems presented to them for solution. Immediately after the French and German war cavalry maneuvers on a large scale were practiced, first experimentally and then regularly. The tactical employment of masses of cavalry had signally failed in this campaign; it was natural, therefore, that in this new departure special attention should be given to the schooling of the leaders.

"In the war with France," says Gen. Vissing, "as a foeman worthy of our steel rarely opposed our reconnoitering detachments, we came out without any cavalry contest. Keeping our masses in rear, with patrols not pushed very far to the front, and these often weak, we obtained satisfactory results. Consequently, after the war we adopted the principle that fighting should be the last resource of a reconnoissance.

"In a future war the hostile cavalry will advance upon us, and only when it is overthrown will it be possible to reach and see the real object of a reconnoissance—the heads of the enemy's columns. Reconnoitering, then, is fighting. Stealthy patrols may continue to answer their purpose at maneuvers, but they will no longer do so in war, especially not when conducted by men who do not know the importance of ascertaining in plenty of time and as accurately as possible how things look on the side of the enemy. A certain heedless rushing forward is better than an aimless shifting hither and thither, combined with a waiting for orders, or, still worse, for what the enemy is going to do.

"The reorganizer of the French cavalry stood for many years with great independence at its head. He influenced every innovation. His views were authoritative. He favored the employment of masses, not only in battle, but also in the service of security and information. He promises the advantage in the next war to the cavalry capable of operating in masses. If his views obtain to-day, which is quite probable, the cavalry divisions maintained in time of peace will in time of war be united into corps, and these corps placed under the direction of the Army commander. He will not regard them as tactical reserves, but, in the spirit of Napoleonic warfare, will push them to the front and use them in the execution of outflanking movements. Skillfully led, these intact corps have the best prospects of forcing back the weaker cavalry units of the enemy distributed over a broad front or of successfully fighting them before they unite and act together."

In an order approving the new drill regulations for the German cavalry, Sept. 16, 1895, the Emperor says that any written or verbal modifications of these regulations are forbidden, except such as the Minister of War may see fit to make in case of need and in accordance with their fundamental principles. The regulations comprise four divisions: I. Dismounted drill. II. Mounted drill. III. Introduction to their use in war. IV. Honors, reviews, escort of the standard, bugle calls. The text is contained in 165 18mo pages. The introduction states that the principal necessities for war are "rigid discipline and perfect order, united with a maximum tension of all the forces." The principal aim of all exercises is the education of these so that they may become a second nature to the troops. In war these simple things alone ensure success. Instruction on foot holds a large place in the new regulations, while minute directions are also given to fighting on foot, the employ of patrols and of troops of sharpshooters. The mounted instruction takes the squadron, regiment, brigade and division, with regulations for signals, trumpet calls and also for the pistol. It is recommended that opportunity shall be given to Captains to command regiments or several squadrons, and to Lieutenants and old sub-Lieutenants command a squadron during regimental maneuvers. The third part is of highest interest because it gives general principles and precise rules for mounted combat against cavalry, infantry, artillery, fighting on foot, maneuver of firing, replenishing ammunition and employment of mounted artillery in engagements. This part of the regulations ends with this recommendation: "Our cavalry must always bear in mind this principle, that it must never allow itself to be attacked, but always attack."

Assistant Secretary McAdoo received some days ago a protest from Illinois, as a result of his action in ordering the Katahdin to be painted green: "As an American citizen (adopted), born in the north of Ireland, I protest against the government of the United States painting their vessels green. This is not a Catholic country and I don't want it any more than we do the cross—the Pope's emblem. An American protective association will test against it and will appeal to that matchless Congressman from Michigan, the Hon. Mr. Linton." It is an invariable rule of the Navy Department to courteous answer all communications that may be received. Mr.

McAdoo allowed the Illinois man's letter time to obtain a greenish hue as a result of contact with the Naval establishment for a few days and then Acting Secretary McAdoo thus replied: "Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., in which you state that you 'protest' against the government of the United States painting their vessels green, for the reason that 'this is not a Catholic country, and don't want it any more than the cross, the Pope's emblem.' In reply, the Department begs leave to state that no general order has been issued to paint the ships of the Navy green, and that if such an order were issued it would be for reasons appertaining to the service, and would have no political or religious significance. The only basis for your assertion is possibly the fact that some time ago the bureau having charge of these matters, for professional and service reasons, recommended that the torpedo boats be painted an olive green in order to make the vessels correspond as closely as possible with the color of the water, so as, in case of war, to conceal her movements as much as possible from the enemy." It was suggested to the Department authorities that in view of the patriotism evinced by this son of Ireland and Illinois, it would be wise to whitewash the ocean, paint the seaweed red and the vessels blue and bespangle the sides of the latter with forty-five stars, to represent the several States. It is presumed that the Department will not adopt this suggestion.

Officers on duty at the Navy Department were much aroused some days ago by the publication of a report alleging that they had shown favoritism to the Carnegie Steel Co. in the matter of boiler plate for the proposed gunboats. In the contracts let some time ago by the Navy Department for the construction of the gunboats, the shipbuilders were required to furnish the boiler steel, with a tensile strength of from 80,000 to 90,000 pounds and showing an elongation of 22 per cent. The shipbuilders under these specifications advertised for steel, and the Carnegie Company was awarded the bid. Thus far the Department had no voice in the matter. The shipbuilders later called the attention of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to the fact that the specifications could not be complied with, and Engineer-in-Chief Melville accordingly recommended a reduction in the tensile strength of the steel to from 65,000 to 75,000 pounds and that the steel be made thicker, so as to stand the strain. His recommendation was adopted, and the specifications were changed. The contractors for the gunboats did not readvertise under the new requirements, and the Carnegie Company proceeded with the work. As far as the Chicago is concerned, only one of her boilers has been made of nickel steel.

A correspondent says: "Is it true that in the proposed new regulations that every recruit will have to read a chapter in the Bible and say his prayers before retiring at night, and, on arising in the morning, will be compelled to sing a hymn? They will want their ma's with them after a while. Is not the Army getting to be more of a Sunday school class every year? Oh, for the 'good old days, when a recruit could take all the fence rails he wanted and capture all the chickens that were needed.' We do not think the recruits will be any worse soldiers for reading their Bibles and saying their prayers. It was the custom in the English Navy in the time of Elizabeth, and until after the restoration, to sing hymns and psalms at the changing of every watch, and in the last century prayers were often read before going into action. Cromwell's covenanted, the soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus, and the followers of Islam do not appear to have been any the less effective on the battlefield, because they mingled prayer and fighting in due proportion. And the famous battle hymn of Martin Luther has inspired many a German soldier to heroic deeds. As to fence rails, we have seen them put to a very useful purpose—disciplining unruly soldiers, who did not enjoy bareback riding with a rail for a saddle."

The Plattsburgh (N. Y.) Republican, describing a certain position in its chess column, says: "This position, which is quoted in a most admirable paper, entitled 'Chess as a War Game,' read by Lieut. F. L. Palmer, of the 21st U. S. Inf., now stationed at Plattsburgh Barracks, before the Officers' Lyceum of that regiment on the 25th of February ult., occurred in one of the games of the recent Great Chess tournament at St. Petersburg, Russia, Lasker playing the white pieces and Pillsbury the black. Lieut. Palmer, who is himself a skilled chess player, incorporates the position into his paper under the above motto, with the following explanation: 'Of the cavalry charge at Mars-la-Tour, in the Franco-Prussian war of '70-71, Boguslauski says: "The charge at Mars-la-Tour was doubtless an exquisite stroke of higher tactics on the part of the General who gave the order. * * * The attack had a great effect on the fate of the day. Our cavalry sacrificed a third, some regiments, indeed, half their men, to bring the French to a standstill * * * time is gained; the German re-enforcements, which eventually decide the victory, came into line." The above diagram * * * is of a very similar status of the forces and has the same result—it halts the enemy in his attack, allows the re-enforcements to come up, and they eventually win.'"

Instructions issued by Insp. Gen. Breckinridge to the officers who are to make the college inspections during May and June, differ in several important respects from previous instructions and the information which will be gathered as a result is expected to be very useful, not only to the authorities, but also to the college faculties. The "Journal" has already exclusively announced the

list of officers who are to make the inspections. Capt. James Farnance, 13th Inf., is to make the inspections in the Northeastern section, and has just been added to those officers already selected. In the instructions which have been issued, the inspecting officer is directed to first ascertain the suitability of the military professor for his position, and the attitude of the college authorities toward the military department. The appearance and bearing of the cadets at review and inspection will be noted, as well as the number present and absent, and how the absentees are accounted for. Other points to be noted are the condition of their arms, accoutrements and equipments; the number of cadets in ranks without uniforms, and partly uniformed; their steadiness and behavior during the inspection; their knowledge of the infantry drill regulations, the manual of the field piece, signaling, and of any other subjects in which they may have been practically instructed. The cadets of the graduating class are to be assembled by the inspecting officer and questioned as to the theoretical instruction they may have received. In his report, the inspector will be expected to state whether any improvements can be suggested in the methods and system adopted and the rules prescribed for the government and conduct of those engaged on college duty. After the conclusion of the tour and rendition of the several reports, the instructions state that a general summary concerning the college duty and the results of the inspection is desired embodying such suggestions as may appear valuable for the improvement of the service. Accompanying the instructions is a blank form to be used by the professors of science and military tactics having charge of the military departments of the several colleges. There are 184 questions propounded. An important question asked is that the professors suggest a practicable method of bringing about competition between different colleges in drill, target practice or other military work.

Rear Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has taken issue with four of the commanding officers of vessels of his squadron with reference to the value of the new system of target practice which was tested by the ships of his fleet. This system, as was stated in the "Journal" some weeks ago, was originated by Ensign Charles T. Vogelsang, U. S. N. Rear Admiral Bunce, in the report he has just forwarded, makes several objections to the system, but these do not convince the authorities that the system is so defective as to justify its rejection. Admiral Bunce argues that the method takes too much time in preparation; that it is necessary to place anchors and buoys and he suggests that with the use of a range finder three of these buoys could be done away with. The Department considers this suggestion a good one and may adopt it. Adml. Bunce's main objection to the system is that it makes the target practice stationary in character, and limits it to times when the conditions are extremely favorable. He does not believe there should be any preparation for the practice, as it spoils the men's work, and they should be required to practice under any conditions. The Department's idea is that in order to make the gunners proficient it is necessary to teach them first to shoot at a stationary target and then to fire when the range and other conditions are unknown. The second most important objection Rear Adml. Bunce offers is to the provision incorporated in the new system awarding money prizes to the gun captains making the best scores and he suggests instead that a medal be given with a mention in general orders. Four of the commanding officers of vessels attached to the Admiral's squadron report in favor of the new system and urge that it be adopted. The fifth commanding officer, Capt. Sanda, commanding the New York, offers no important criticism and his report is rather lukewarm. The Department will take no action in this matter until reports are received from the Pacific station and European station, the Commanders-in-Chief of which have been instructed to test the new system. The superintendent of the Naval Academy is also looking into the subject and his report will be considered with others when the Department takes up the matter for decision.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London "Times" telegraphs: "The annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India for 1894 shows that enteric fever caused 36 per cent. of the deaths among the British troops. The ravages of venereal disease among the garrison were worse than ever. There were over 3,000 men constantly in hospital from this cause. The rate of admission per 1,000 rose to 511, as compared with 466 in the previous year. Only 26,000 men out of 70,000 were returned as never having suffered from this disease. The garrison is practically weakened by three regiments from this cause alone."

The report of the House Committee in favor of the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General for the benefit of Gen. Miles justifies all we have said as to the probability that the bill for this purpose will become a law and shows how strong is the popular demand for this recognition of the distinguished services of the Major General commanding. Even should the bill fail to find a place on the statute book, Gen. Miles and his friends may well congratulate themselves upon the spontaneous tribute to his services and to his ability which its introduction has called forth.

Washington society in general and the friends of the Army residing in the Capital City in particular, experience a sincere feeling of regret at the close of the Friday afternoon drills of the crack riders of the 6th Cav., in

the hall used for this purpose at Fort Myer, Va. The winter season came to a close on the last Friday in March and the exhibition given by two troops on that day was frequently applauded by the distinguished audience which attended. Too much praise cannot be accorded the 6th Cav., for the skill which its representative riders display in handling and drilling their horses. Col. D. S. Gordon, commanding the 6th, attended by his staff, upon the conclusion of the drill, received the congratulations of those who witnessed it. First Lieut. T. Cruise, 6th Cav., was particularly attentive to the visitors and his courtesy enabled many of them to have a thoroughly enjoyable time. The drills of the troop will now be conducted in the open and Fort Myer has a splendid field for this purpose.

A graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1872, sends us the "counter pledge" signed by his class and which follows: "It was drawn up by the man who signed it first, 'Old Jug' Wood. But when the first cadet of the class was 'hived' drunk in 'D' Co. by the present Colonel of 24th Inf. (then Captain in 3d Inf.), we all signed 'pledge' to save one of the most generous men in the class—'Low' whose weakness was afterward his death."

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1868.

We, the undersigned cadets, members of the class which graduates 1872, do affirm on our honor as cadets, that we shall not sign nor cause our names to be signed to any oath, pledge, or other writing, to abstain from intoxicating liquor or wine. This affirmation is valid and binding except in the following cases: First, if any member desires to take a leave of absence. Second, if any member desires to join a temperance society outside the limits of West Point. Any member shall not consider himself bound by this unless thirty-one members sign. The signers were:

Abram E. Wood (dead); J. E. Tyler (found); J. A. Rucker (dead); M. F. Jamar (Capt. 14th Inf.); S. E. Blunt (Capt. Ord. Corps); Wm. H. Miller (Capt. and A. Q. M.); J. R. Riblett (resigned); C. A. Booth (Capt. 7th Inf.); Wm. M. Wetmore (resigned); A. Henley (dead); M. W. Lyon (resigned); Geo. Rhulen (Capt. and A. Q. M.); A. Ogle (dead); B. Warwick (Capt. 18th Inf.); G. F. Elliott (dead); H. H. Landon (resigned); Carr, 17, (dead); C. C. Firth (found); Ralph W. Hoyt (Capt. 11th Inf.); John W. Wilkinson (dead); A. H. Rogers (dead); Wm. H. Low (dead); Wm. F. Zeilin (dead); G. D. Wallace (dead); C. A. Varum (Capt. 7th Cav.); F. P. Reap (dead); M. Kethom (resigned); F. M. Stewart (found); Wm. H. Carter (Capt. 6th Cav.); F. West (Capt. 6th Cav.); Thos. B. Nichols (resigned); J. J. Dougherty (Capt. retired); R. Hanna, 33, (Capt. retired); Wm. Lassiter, 34, (Capt. 10th Inf.); O. Carr, 35 (dead); G. H. Evans (Capt. 10th Cav.)

No authentic announcement of what President Cleveland intends to do with regard to Cuba can be ascertained and the impression exists in Washington that he will wait until further developments on the island occur. The fact that Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, retired, U. S. A., was in conference for several hours with the Secretary of State on Monday last gave rise to the rumor that he was to be sent to Cuba to investigate the condition of affairs existing there. There are good reasons for believing, however, that what Secretary Olney wanted to confer with Gen. Schofield about were the military operations on the island, as reported by the State Department's officers. The situation in the East still continues strained, but the war cloud which hung for a while over Russia and Japan is losing its angry look, and the Korean question may yet be settled without recourse to arms. The presence of the Korean King in the Russian Legation is still a distressing feature of this difficulty, as it serves to excite the ire of the Japanese. In Nicaragua, according to a dispatch from Comdr. Hanford, commanding the Albatross, the situation is quiet. Both the Government forces and insurgents are apparently resting on their arms, the former, it is known, because they lack ammunition. The eyes of the world are on the Egyptian campaign and France and Russia are especially watching it with intense interest. What the outcome of this action of the British Government will be cannot be said, but there is a strong impression prevailing that it may mean the precipitation of the long anticipated European war.

As a result of an examination of the cessions of New York State of land for military reservations, the War Department authorities have found that Plattsburg Barracks, except that portion of it upon which the rifle range is located, is amenable to the Raines liquor law. Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, has been advised by the authorities to this effect. What action he will take now in case any attempt is made to close up the canteen at Plattsburg Barracks in case any violation comes to the attention of the civilian authorities, the War Department has not been advised, nor have any steps been taken to instruct him as to his duties in the premises. The matter will in all probability be left in his hands. The examination of the cession of Plattsburg Barracks, which the War Department made, showed that the original grant was coupled with conditions making it amenable to such a law as that of which Mr. Raines is the author. Gen. Ruger has not asked the authorities as to the liability of the remainder of the military reservations in New York State to the law, but it is the belief of the officials that complete jurisdiction over all the other lands granted to the Government was ceded to the United States, so that the civil authorities cannot interfere in any way with the canteen systems in operation at these places. The Department officials have not heard of the settlement of the Fort Robinson case, as has been reported. They are confident, however, that the United States possess complete jurisdiction over this reservation, and feel confident that their position will be maintained by the courts if the writ served upon the officers of the post is brought before the civil authorities.

Secretary Lamont has decided upon change of station for two troops of cavalry and the transfer will be effected probably in May. The troops affected are B and K of the 7th Cav., which are to be transferred from Fort Sheridan and sent to Arizona for active service. Troop B is expected to go to Fort Grant and Troop K to Fort Huachuca. The presence of these commands in Arizona is desired by the authorities on account of the action of Indian bands in crossing to the United States from Mexico and murdering American citizens. Some months ago it will be recalled a farmer and his daughter were murdered by the Indians and this outrage was followed by another a few days ago, when another murder occurred. The authorities are determined to prevent a recurrence of similar tragedies. Hence the decision to send additional cavalry to Arizona. The troops are expected to take

their horses with them and the travel will be as much as possible over bond-aided roads. It is the intention to retain a cavalry force at Fort Sheridan, so that Gen. Miles may be expected to make additional recommendations to Secretary Lamont with regard to cavalry transfers. In his original recommendations, it will be recalled, cavalry was not referred to. Just what transfers in this arm Gen. Miles will recommend cannot be ascertained.

The House Committee on Appropriations has completed the Fortification Appropriation bill. It carries an immediate appropriation of \$5,842,337, and authorizes contracts involving the additional expenditure of \$5,542,276, making the total expenditure authorized by the bill \$11,384,613. In apportioning the appropriations among the different objects, the committee had in view so distributing the money so as to bring forward more rapidly the work which is now behind. The items provided for are as follows: For gun and mortar batteries, \$1,885,000, with authority to enter into contracts amounting to \$3,375,000; sites for fortifications, \$250,000; preservation and repairs of fortifications, \$50,000; plans for fortifications, \$5,000; sea walls and embankments, \$17,975; torpedoes for harbors' defense, \$100,000; steel for 8, 10, 12 and 16-inch guns, \$1,332,038; carriages for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns, \$1,114,500; steel 12-inch mortars, \$810,000, and carriages for same, \$378,000; shells for mortars, \$163,800; steel armor-piercing shells, \$98,738. The figures for gun steel carriages, mortars and carriages and for shells are the amounts for which the Secretary of War is authorized to contract. The appropriations for these objects for the next fiscal year amount to \$1,720,000; for finishing and assembling 8, 10 and 12-inch guns at the Army gun factory, \$343,168; for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns manufactured under contract, \$497,449; for expenses of tests and inspection of these guns, \$5,000; for rapid-fire guns, mounts and ammunition, \$150,000; steel field guns, \$50,000; for carriages for field guns, \$122,000; steel field mortars, \$15,040; carriages and platforms for field mortars, \$6,060; steel 5-inch siege rifles, \$30,240; steel rifled 7-inch siege Howitzers, \$301,370; carriages for 5-inch siege rifles and for 7-inch Howitzers, \$114,140; siege mortars, 7-inch, \$40,600; carriages for same, \$31,880; fuses and primers, \$3,500; inspectors, \$1,000; powder and metallic cartridge cases, \$39,750; projectiles, including shrapnel, \$66,500; powder and projectiles for testing 8, 10 and 12-inch guns, \$35,500; armor plates for testing projectiles, \$12,700; proving ground, Sandy Hook, \$30,000; expenses of officers on inspection duty, etc., \$8,000; for services of a chemist in improving smokeless powder, \$1,500; Watertown Arsenal, \$425,000; Watervliet Arsenal, \$3,105; Benicia Arsenal, \$4,500; ordnance and fortification boards, \$100,000; Fort Monroe sewerage system, \$9,800. The contracts authorized for steel gun forgings, etc., will enable the Department to secure 12 sets of forgings for 8-inch guns, 18 sets for 10-inch, 18 sets for 12-inch and 1 set for 16-inch; 15 12-inch carriages, 30 10-inch carriages and 34 8-inch carriages; 60 12-inch mortars and 54 carriages for same. An appendix to the report of committee shows that by the close of present fiscal year there will be completed in all 60 8-inch guns, 42 10-inch and 21 12-inch and 80 12-inch mortars.

War Department officials are very much exercised over the results attendant upon the inspection of the National Volunteer Soldiers' Homes by the Insp. Gen., Gen. Breckinridge, especially in view of the resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Blue, of Kansas, appropriating \$5,000 for the expenses of a committee to examine and report upon the workings and management of the homes. Since Gen. Breckinridge's report was submitted to Congress in conjunction with the report of the Board of Management, some of the officers at the Department have been looking into the homes matter and have, so far as can be learned, found errors in the report of the management for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, which was only submitted a few weeks ago, and large discrepancies in the funds received and expended for the use of these institutions.

In the matter of the amount of money employed during the year for running the tailor shop at the central branch, Dayton, O., the War Department authorities found there was a difference of \$49,674.29 between the reported balance and their estimate. The report states that the value of the stock on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year 1895, was \$72,731.77, and there was received during the year \$95,628.65, making the total value of the stock \$168,360.42. The value of the material expended was \$97,603.17, leaving a balance which should be on hand as computed by the Department officials of \$70,757.25. Yet the amount which the management reported as being on hand was \$21,082.96. The difference between these two amounts makes the discrepancy, for which the authorities are trying to obtain an explanation. At the same depot the authorities found in the knitting department a discrepancy of \$5,404.59, which they placed to the credit of stock unaccounted for. The total value of stock not expended was found to be \$6,150.10 by the accountants at the Department. The balance on hand as reported in the shop account was \$745.61.

It is believed that the discrepancies are the result of faulty bookkeeping. This is indicated by another account which they have examined—that of the underwear shop at this, the general depot. It has been found that in this account the report stated that the balance on hand was such an amount as to be something like \$1,200 in excess of that which the authorities found.

A correspondent says: "The 'Journal' of April 4, 1896, refers to a piece of music composed by Col. Daingerfield Parker and entitled the 'Dough-Boys' March,' meaning, no doubt, our infantry. I have always understood from old soldiers that the nickname originated before the late war and is derived from the fact that it was the infantry that built most of the adobe quarters in the then far Southwest, hence the name 'Adobe boys,' and as the initial letter 'A' is usually silent in the pronunciation of the word, it was phonetically contracted to 'Dobe boys,' and finally to 'Do' boys.' This is at least a more plausible explanation than 'Dough boys.' As Col. Parker was not in the old Army he probably never heard of this and accepted the modern version. It might be interesting to hear from officers or soldiers of the old Army on this subject. C. F. K."

In recommending the passage of H. R. 7326 "to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases," the House Committee on War Claims call attention to the disgraceful defiance of law by the Comptroller's office which it is the intention of this bill to correct. First Capt. Tyler, next Capt. Morton and finally Capt. Watson was compelled to bring suit to compel the observance in their cases of what the Supreme Court holds to be the law. The committee say: "That in obedience to the law as thus interpreted and declared by the Supreme Court, 2d Auditor Day certified to Comptroller Butler the cases of Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, cases identical in principle with Capt. Morton and Watson, and to such as this bill seeks to benefit, and

which were proved, passed and paid, justified by an able and lengthy opinion by Comptroller Butler. It may be added that Comptroller Butler's successor allowed, passed and paid that of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, but refused to honor the certificates of all others of like character certified and sent to him of the same class by 2d Auditor Day, which makes legislation necessary to all persons having like claims and demands, since which several private bills of officers have been passed by Congress and approved by the President, after which other private bills were introduced and favorable reports made upon the question involved here."

As the prospect for an early adjournment of Congress increases with the rapid passage of the appropriation bills the chances for legislation for the organization of either the Army or the Navy decrease in like proportion. The House Committee on Military Affairs has had a busy week disposing of bills on its calendar and has not yet taken up the reorganization bills. Chairman Hull, who called on the War Department last week for all the petitions that have been received regarding the various reorganization bills, has been waiting for their arrival at the committee room before taking the question up for action. He expects to be able to get the matter up next week and to keep the sub-committee at work until a bill of some kind has been agreed upon. The War Department bill is the one which the members of the committee will make the basis of their work, and the general impression among the members is that it will not be materially changed when it is reported to the House. The Senate Committee has not yet taken any steps looking to the consideration of a reorganization bill and is waiting for the House to act. There will be comparatively little difficulty in getting a bill through the Senate if it can be passed by the House. If the session is brought to an early close, however, as now seems probable, there is no prospect that there will be anything more done before the adjournment than to report a bill to the House.

Capt. William T. Sampson, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Prof. P. R. Alger, one of his assistants, appeared before the Walker board on Thursday and made arguments in support of superposed turrets for battleships to be authorized at this session of Congress. Capt. Sampson also urged that the armament which has been decided upon for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky be adopted for the proposed vessels of the same class. The question which is engrossing the attention of the board, and which is the key to the whole matter, is that of freeboard, and this question is to be decided by the board when it conducts its experiments with the Indiana's battery. The board will go on board the Indiana at Norfolk and will have the battery fired during the vessel's trip to New York, where she is to take on board some of her stores. The board is anxious to ascertain if the Indiana's 13-inch turrets and guns can be satisfactorily operated, in view of her low freeboard when a heavy sea is running. This will vitally affect the question of superposed turrets.

The presence of Lieut. Gen. Schofield in Washington at the present time has given rise to all sorts of rumors as to its cause. It may be stated authoritatively that Lieut. Gen. Schofield contemplated visiting Washington some months ago. The fact that he has been in conference with Secretary Olney and has talked with him in regard to the methods of war conducted in Cuba has given rise to the assumption that he is to visit the island in the capacity of special envoy of President Cleveland to make an exhaustive investigation of the condition there. It may be said that there is little chance of Lieut. Gen. Schofield going to Cuba on any such mission.

The Navy Department has designated the officers who are to act as assistants to the Board of Inspection and Survey during the trial of the battleship Massachusetts next week. Among the officers who have received orders to attend the trial are: Capt. F. A. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood, Ensign C. T. Vogelgesang, Chief Engrs. H. S. Ross, A. C. Engard, A. B. Canaga and Jefferson Brown; P. A. Engers, R. S. Griffin, H. P. Norton, Gustav Kaermerling, B. C. Bryan, E. T. Warburton, W. C. Herbert and W. B. Day and Asst. Engr. C. H. Hayes.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill which has passed the House providing for giving officers of the regular Army brevets in the regular service equal to the highest brevets in the volunteers, with an amendment making it discretionary with the President to confer the brevets.

Brig. Gen. Stanton, Paymr. Gen., has not yet made any additional recommendation with regard to an insinuation for his corps. He is expected any day to nominate a board to consider this subject.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg has prepared plans for an exhaustive tour of posts of the Southwestern and Western part of the country, to commence in May. He will also inspect medical departments at posts in the North.

The U. S. S. Indiana left Fort Royal April 10 for Hampton Roads.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. James B. Eastman, 2d Art.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., is ordered to temporary duty at Lexington, Ky.

Leave for 35 days is granted Capt. N. S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg.

Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Art., and Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., are detailed as members of a board to meet at the Presidio during the examination of Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Inf.; Edward G. Mathey, 7th Cav., and Erasmus C. Gilbraith, 11th Inf., who are ordered before the board.

Secretary Lamont, it is understood, has acted on the case of 2d Lieut. K. McA. Schofield, 4th Cav., and the officer, under such action, will come up for re-examination for promotion in one year. The board which examined 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams for promotion has made its report to the War Department. In accordance with the recommendation therein contained Lieut. Williams will be placed on the retired list, with next higher grade, when vacancy occurs.

The Board of Dock Commissioners, New York City, has appointed Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, chairman of its recently constituted Board of Consulting Engineers, vice Gen. T. L. Casey, deceased.

The Carnegie Company has manufactured five plates—four double forged and one nickel steel—to be used in testing shell at the Indian Head Proving Grounds.

Lieut. H. E. Ely, 22d Inf., was made the happy father of a son at Fort Harrison, Mont., April 4.

We learn that Capt. Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav., present at Fort Bliss, has been detailed commandant of cadets at West Point.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA

As described by General Wm. M. E. Dye of the Korean Army.
Seoul, Korea, Feb. 1, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Editor:

The number of your esteemed journal, dated Dec. 14, 1895, contains an article purporting to be excerpts from a letter in the New York "Herald," sent by its Korean correspondent, and of which I have seen only the portion appearing in the "Army and Navy Journal." This article assumes that Gen. Dye was "in command of the palace bodyguard and was charged with the safety of the King and Queen." It further asserts that "he had something like 1,500 men inside the palace inclosure. He had been fourteen months residing inside the palace, and yet he never drilled his guards, did not know the points at which they were stationed, did not organize them nor instruct them in repelling assaults, and did not secure for them such arms as they should have had. He had no artillery inside the palace, though it had been offered him. As a result, the only man of the guard who made any resistance at all was the Colonel, a Korean named Henry Heun-Tack. The General is an old man and he has seen much service. He is personally brave and honorable."

The party who wrote this tissue of falsehoods, or inspired it, for its jealous and malevolent earmarks are recognized, was quite ignorant of the situation in the palace, and shows a very limited knowledge of Eastern character and methods. Gen. Dye was not practically in command of anything in the palace, for the Japanese and the usurping government were habitually at work there to destroy his influence, and did impair it more or less. He could not order a sentinel from one gate to another. He could not pass within the cordon of guards immediately surrounding the King, much less those surrounding the Queen. His duties were advisory and only such, though the guards were originally established in numbers and at points suggested by him and from time to time inspected and changed as circumstances required.

To understand the situation at the particular time (Oct. 8, 1895) let us look back. When the Japanese, by treacherous and treasonable acts of Koreans near the King, got possession of the palace in 1894, the Korean soldiers in the city were deprived of all their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, and the artillery was all taken away by the Japs. They supplanted the Korean palace guard by Japanese soldiers and policemen. His Majesty's government was wholly overthrown, the Mikado's representatives setting up one of their own and holding his Majesty practically a prisoner. During the following few months the Japanese gradually withdrew their soldiers and policemen from the gates of the palace, retaining, however, until the present, several hundred only a few yards away from the main gate, besides other hundreds near by, with artillery, at the Legation. The Korean soldiers who were then intrusted with the duty of guarding the palace at no time numbered even on paper more than about 800 men. All these being married, a great part of them were absent from the palace, only 500 or 600 being on duty at any one time. And these for the greater part of a year after the Japanese advent were, notwithstanding constant protests of his Majesty, associated with three other distinct guards, receiving orders from opposing sources (not from his Majesty), besides Japanese and Korean policemen. At first many of these guards were well-drilled soldiers, personally picked by Gen. Dye. But soon all the best of them were taken away by the instigation of the wily Japanese, and the poorest recruits, etc., substituted therefor.

To make matters worse, there were no arms for them. In the barracks some old, rusty, cast-off arms were found, mostly without bayonets or rammer, some without sights or locks, others hammerless, scarcely a gun being useful for the purpose intended. These, after urgently expressed desires of his Majesty for arms, were sent to the palace. A few more were found in out-of-the-way places, such as godowns and the lake within the palace walls. Gen. Dye, aided by Col. Nienstead, personally picked over all these several hundred arms, had some workmen brought from the arsenal, and with their aid, by cleaning and exchanging parts, fitted out as best could be done about 400 or 500 rifles of different patterns, very few of them, however, in the end being fitted for firing. These were all the arms that ever were allowed, by those coercing the King, to come into the hands of these guards, notwithstanding his Majesty's persistent efforts for better arms, stored away in godowns.

Moreover, no ammunition was ever allowed them, after prolonged efforts therefor. In a little pond of water three or four parts of boxes of cartridges, thrown there in July, 1894, when defense was forbidden, were found, taken out and dried by Gen. Dye's direction and under his supervision; and a few more, counted only by Gen. Dye, found here and there, were quietly distributed among the guards. And this was all the ammunition they ever received, and one-half of it perhaps worthless.

From the time that officer went into the palace until Oct. 8, 1895, at his suggestion, his Majesty was making constant efforts for better arms and more arms and ammunition, and for artillery, all of which was in charge, under the orders of the Japanese, but without success, for they doubtlessly long had in view some such movement as transpired on that date.

The statement, then, in the article as to numbers of soldiers and about arms, ammunition and artillery is almost entirely false—its insinuations absolutely false.

And so is the statement as to drilling, organization, etc. The Tai-Wahu-Koon's grandchild by his eldest son was a General in the fall of 1894—the old gentleman for the second time being then Regent so far as the Japanese would suffer him to be. During that time for several weeks there was drill, which Gen. Dye supervised, as always. Charges were soon manufactured against that grandson and he was arrested, tried and convicted of treason. Immediately after his incarceration was it that the best drilled soldiers—those who had been personally selected by Gen. Dye—were taken from the palace by the instigation of the Japs and inferior men and recruits sent in lieu thereof.

Moreover, these crafty fellows from the Rising Sun issued an order from his Majesty stopping all drills within the palace, and it was impossible to drill even in the manual; and it was not until the late spring or the summer of 1895, after a certain change of ministry, that his Majesty again ventured on manual drill for the recruits, and some weeks later resumed other drills, which, however, continued only for a few weeks, until another order of suspension came. There was constant resuming with drill, for no sooner did the Japanese discover that drill had begun again than they coerced his Majesty into ordering its cessation.

The troops within the palace soon proved themselves specially loyal to the King. When this was discovered persistent efforts were made by the Japanese and pro-Japanese Koreans to supplant them, though without resorting to force. Threats were made against the lives of persons close to his Majesty. One of the individuals, former acting Minister of War, making these and other threats, was among the executed a few days ago,

ostensibly for complicity in the dastardly murder of the Queen.

The purse strings being held by the Japanese, it became impracticable finally for his Majesty to further provide for the payment of the palace guards' salary, which was in arrears several months. He then consented to so much of the schemes of the Japanese and their Korean coadjutors as to suffer a partial reorganization of the troops according to the Japanese methods (reducing the strength of the companies to about seventy men), providing the same officers remain, and all are enrolled for regular pay as were other troops the Japs had begun to handle. Drills, of course, ceased, as this was a sine qua non for pay.

But all this did not prove to be sufficient for the purposes of the Japanese, who were contriving to so isolate the King as to subject him entirely to their malign influence and that of their Korean henchmen. Nothing less than the capture of the palace, the destruction of his Majesty's government and the scattering of his friends and advisors to the four winds, the murder of his royal consort, and his own imprisonment and coercion, would answer their diabolical ends. This they set themselves to accomplish under a new Japanese minister, seemingly sent for that purpose. And how? They must use the Tai-Wahu-Koon as the Korean fox did the tiger when he wished to inspire terror. He was feared and venerated as ex-Regent and aged father of his Majesty, and being put, as he was, whether willingly or unwillingly, in front of the troops moving upon the palace, he impressed all with their borrowed power and overawed the guards at the gates. Indeed, the guards, officers and all, had already received orders, given in the name of his Majesty, not to fire—practically to make no defense. The effect of such an astounding order upon the feelings of a soldier will readily be surmised. This statement, without further details, shields the guards from the unkind insinuation that they were not inclined to make, or were incapable of making, any resistance.

It would be manifestly improper for Gen. D. or others near the King to speak more plainly and fully about these matters at this time. But necessary reticence should not allure injustice and generate slander.

If there was any one of the guard who made himself as ludicrous and invidious as Don Quixote in his palmy days, it was the Korean favorably named in the article, who did not know a sergeant from a corporal. He was on that morning as much like a wild jumping jack as it is possible for a man to be, and by his antics before men forming for defense under the direction of Gen. Dye, before he knew of the order to make no resistance, caused the death of several of them by precipitate firing. But the fault was not his. It lies with those who imposed upon him such an important service; his crass ignorance and obstructive self-sufficiency and obstinacy were exerted both openly and covertly.

The question whether the Queen escaped is yet debated. Her safety and that of the King depended only in a minor degree upon the guard within the palace. And this their Majesties well understood. The entire machinery of the government as a power was arrayed against the King outside the palace, and ready to procure an entrance by force if it could not be done by treachery and deceit. The Cabinet and revolutionary element had more than 2,000 Korean soldiers, well provided with arms and ammunition, commanded by all the best Korean military talent which Gen. D. had spent more than seven long and laborious years in cultivating, and 500 armed policemen, including those at the palace and city gates. Also all the political, military and Soshi forces of the Japanese, consisting of the Legation, with its large body of retainers, and forty odd advisors in the Korean service; between seven and eight hundred well-armed and disciplined soldiers, at hand, with artillery, besides about one hundred policemen, and a large body of that disreputable element of Japanese social life, armed Soshi, who had smuggled themselves into the country as artisans and merchants. Besides the conspirators' policemen at the palace gates, several of their spies and secret agents had been foisted upon his Majesty and were habitués of the palace and in daily intercourse with him.

If anything more were needed than this formidable array to accomplish their dastardly ends it existed in the power and personal presence with the conspirators of the King's venerable father, twice ruler in his stead. At the last moment the guards were ordered, in the name of his Majesty, to retire and not to fire upon the intruders led by his venerable father. The King could not then fly without sacrificing a throne for himself and consort and perhaps for his son, and he manfully stood his ground.

As for the Queen, whose life had certainly been in jeopardy for years, her Majesty had plenty of time in which to make her escape to a place of comparative safety. Gen. Dye, in inspecting certain gates the last time, say an hour before the final advance upon the palace, two or three times passed within a few yards of her Majesty's mansion, even then finding the way clear to the mountains. Whether her Majesty took advantage of the opportunity known to his Majesty, perhaps only the royal family know, although three Koreans, whose conviction was secured by torture, have already been strangled for complicity in her murder. It has been believed, however, for some time by well-informed people that one of the reasons for the execution of these men was to enable Japanese in Seoul to acquit their countrymen then undergoing trial under charges similar in character to those under which the three Koreans were convicted. They judged rightly, for all have been acquitted.

During the past two years there has, unfortunately, been palpable disposition, perhaps mercenary, among American newspapers and journalists to shield the Japanese in any and all their acts of war, however cruel and unjust, against China and Korea.

These irrepressible Asiatics captured much of the press, if not before, certainly very soon after their recent war began. But to defend them, justly or unjustly, I apprehend that it is hardly necessary to gratuitously assault the reputations of all who do not use Rising Sun spectacles.

Feb. 11.—Korea has responded to Japan's failure to mete out justice to the murderers of Korea's Queen by throwing herself into the arms of Russia, his Majesty and the Crown Prince having taken refuge this morning at the Russian Legation, and a new government is now in process of formation under the direction of his Majesty. Two of the ministers of the late usurping government who had made themselves specially obnoxious to the people were, while en route under guard to prison, assaulted and killed by the populace. One other, also en route to prison, was rescued by a party of Japanese soldiers. The people within the city seem satisfied with the change of government.

I am, sir, very truly yours,

WM. M. E. DYE.

It will be noted from this week's orders that Maj. Gen. Merritt on April 1 remitted the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Capt. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., Jefferson Barracks, promulgated Jan. 11 and imposing suspension from rank for three months and confinement to limits of post for same period.

PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 2d U. S. Cav., at Fort Wingate, N. M., April 3.

Lieut. W. G. Fitzgerald, 7th Cav., has relinquished duty at Willets Point, N. Y., under his recent orders to proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism. His friends wish him an early and complete recovery.

We regret to learn by a dispatch from West Troy that while Maj. Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept., commandant of Watervliet Arsenal, and family were out driving April 8 they were run into by a motor car and that Miss Arnold was very seriously injured.

Officers of the Navy lately registering in New York are: Paymr. G. H. Read, Murray Hill; Comdr. Richardson Clover, Fifth Avenue; Med. Dir. R. C. Dean, Hoffman House; Comdr. C. V. Gridley, Grand Union; Ensign N. C. Twining, Grand Hotel.

A Portland (Ore.) dispatch says: Frank J. Affleck, a Harvard graduate and member of an influential family in New York, is to be court martialled at Vancouver Barracks for desertion from Fort Boise. He is a handsome, devil-may-care fellow, and before enlisting in the cavalry at Boise squandered \$10,000 in Portland.

"That was an excellent answer," Adml. Jonett remarked, "an able seaman gave to a land-lubber visitor on a man-of-war, who asked: 'What do you sailors do?' 'Well,' responded the jolly tar, 'we does about what we please until we are told to do something else, and then we does that putty d— quick.'"

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill to restore John F. Lewis to the Army with the rank of a Captain of infantry, retired, to date from Feb. 19, 1873; also the bill providing for the promotion of 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, retired, to be a Captain on the retired list.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending April 8: Lieut. W. A. Bethel, U. S. A.; Capt. S. H. Lincoln, U. S. N.; Comdr. G. C. Reiter, U. S. N.; Comdr. F. W. Crocker, U. S. N.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. K. Hill, U. S. N.; Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A.

T. W. Miller, late U. S. Navy, and now in command of the New York Naval Militia, has an excellent article in the "Forum" for April entitled "Rumors of War and Resultant Duties." It is worthy of much more attention than we are able to give it this week and should be read by all interested in the national defenses. It is the fruit of experience and contains many excellent suggestions.

The special committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association, appointed at the last meeting a year ago for the purpose of revising its rates of assessment and to suggest changes in the constitution of the organization, has submitted its report to the Executive Committee. There are several quite important changes proposed by the special committee, which, it is presumed, the Executive Committee will shortly make known to the association. The special committee consisted of Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, retired; Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, J. A. G.'s Department; Maj. G. W. Davis, 11th Inf.; Capt. W. Howe, 4th Art.; Capt. T. Mosher, 22d Inf.; Capt. T. H. Barry, 1st Inf.; Capt. G. L. Ledy, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav.

Orders have been issued by the War Department directing 2d Lieut. W. G. Fitzgerald, 7th Cav., to repair to his former station at Fort Grant, Arizona. Instructions have also been sent to Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Colorado, directing him to make a complete investigation of Lieut. Fitzgerald's case and to take whatever action may seem necessary. Lieut. Fitzgerald has been on duty at Willet's Point, having been transferred to that post from Fort Grant on account of trouble he got into as a result of his alleged action in entering the house of a brother officer, which he is said to explain by the statement that he was under the influence of liquor. A charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" has been filed against him.

Maj. and Mrs. Curtis E. Munn, Lieut. and Mrs. Chas. G. Treat, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb and Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, U. S. A., and Brig. Gen. R. H. Warfield, of the National Guard of California, have returned from their trip through the Hawaiian Islands and report a delightful time. Among the many social functions given in their honor in Honolulu was a reception given by Minister and Mrs. Willis at the American Legation. Col. R. H. McLean, commanding 1st Regt., National Guard of Hawaii, gave the officers a review of his command. About 600 well-drilled troops were in line, the hour being 8 o'clock in the evening, and under the brilliant arc lights of Armory Square, aided by a full moon, the effect was very fine. The review was followed by a social reception at the officers' mess room.

We published last week a statement taken from one of the daily papers to the effect that students at Mount Vernon College, Alliance, O., had promptly disposed of medals "awarded" to them by Capt. Rockefeller for proficiency in military work, and that the authority of the military instructor was not properly supported by the president of the college. Concerning this Capt. Rockefeller says in a letter to the Editor: "You credit me as a donor of medals, the winners of which disposed of them in a manner unusual. During my work here I have not given medals, nor have I had cause to complain of the interest displayed by President Marsh or any other officer of the college because of the military or any other department under their control. Will not you correct the error? C. M. Rockefeller, Capt. 9th Inf." We are glad to learn that the military instructor is so well supported at this college, for we have reason to believe that this is not the case with many of the institutions having military instructors.

Capt. Thomas Woodruff, 5th U. S. Inf., now in St. Augustine, says the Florida "Times-Union," will leave for Fort McPherson with his wife and little daughter, Miss Elizabeth Woodruff, March 30. Capt. Woodruff has just completed his duties in connection with amending the laws governing the Florida State Militia. He hopes that the Legislature will adopt the bill as framed by him, even to the paragraph providing that the United States Government can avail itself of the services of the militia for three or more months when needed. This is according to the Revised Statutes of the United States. The clause was objected to by a few legislators who do not think that the militia should be used outside of Florida. Capt. Woodruff is actuated solely by a desire to place the Florida militia upon a basis equal to that of other States. Capt. Woodruff will be the instructor at the State encampment and he will continue in instructing in the ceremonies and fringes and hopes that should the troops be assembled at Panama Park that a rifle range, admitting of target practices at distances of from 100 to 600 yards be provided, as he will instruct the men steadily until every man and officer has been tested upon every range.

Lieut. Brooke Payne, 4th Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., April 6, from a short leave.

Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., has arrived at Fort Porter, for duty with Capt. J. B. Guthrie's Co. A.

Capt. P. G. Wales, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art., rejoined at Davis Island, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave.

Lieut. Clarence B. Lang, 2d Art., now visiting at Glenham, N. Y., is expected to rejoin at Fort Warren about April 13.

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., lately visiting at Memphis, Tenn., will rejoin at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, about April 18.

Col. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., who has been on the sick list with rheumatic gout, has resumed duty at St. Francis Barracks.

Maj. John B. Keefer, Paymr. U. S. A., to whose excellent military record we alluded last week, was duly retired for age April 10.

Lieut. James E. Runcie, U. S. A., whose residence is at 317 Powell street, San Francisco, is a recent visitor to friends at Fort Leavenworth.

The various patriotic societies are preparing for the proper observance of the anniversary of the battle of Lexington on Sunday, April 19.

Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, 21st Inf., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks this week from a short visit to Fort Myer, Va., and Staten Island, N. Y.

Comdr. Chas. O'Neil, U. S. N., recently with the cruiser Marblehead, arrived in New York from Havre April 5 on the steamship La Bourgogne.

Maj. J. W. MacMurray, U. S. A., who is on recruiting duty at Cumberland, Md., and on a short leave, visited friends at Governors Island April 6.

Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., lately visiting at 1807 N. Charles street, Baltimore, was expected at Davis Island, N. Y. H., this week, for duty.

Lieut. H. C. Hale, 20th Inf., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, has left Chicago on an extended tour of military posts in the Department of the Missouri.

Mrs. Yates, who has been visiting in Washington, D. C., has joined her husband, Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th Inf., at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, N. Y.

Maj. Henry B. Reese, U. S. A., residing at Lancaster, Ohio, reaches his sixty-fourth birthday April 11 and passes from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Among visitors to Gen. Benjamin Harrison at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday last was Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., who took breakfast with the ex-President.

Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., under recent orders changes base from Capt. Calef's battery at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Capt. Scantling's battery at Fort Adams, R. I.

Capt. C. C. De Radio, 7th Cav., is closing up his affairs at Fort Bayard, N. M., preparatory to going to San Diego, Cal., to await retirement for age, Aug. 26 next.

Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., was expected back this week at Fort Leavenworth from his sad visit to Des Moines, Iowa, with the remains of his deceased wife.

Signor Brin, who has been appointed Minister of the Italian Marine, is the leading Italian naval engineer, and designed the huge ironclads on which Italy bases her naval strength.

Another patriotic order of the class now in fashion has been started on the banks of the classic Hudson. Its name is the Social Order of Loyal Americans, and its head office is at Highland, Ulster County.

Col. Chas. G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., who has taken a residence at Hart Park, Livingston, Staten Island, is on leave until April 30, and then, it is expected, he will go on the retired list, which will promote Lieut. Col. W. J. Lyster, 21st Inf., to Colonel, 9th Inf., and transfer him from Plattsburg to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Miss Julia Edie, daughter of the late Maj. John Rufus Edie, U. S. A., was married April 8 to Mr. John O'Donnell, of Baltimore, only son of the late Oliver O'Donnell. His mother was Miss Helen Carroll, youngest daughter of Col. Charles Carroll, of Doughan Manor, Md. They go abroad April 18 on their wedding tour.

Mrs. and Miss Hitchcock are on a visit to Mrs. Burnham, 61 Park avenue, New York, after a pleasant visit to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds at their beautiful home on the battery, Charleston, S. C., where they were most hospitably entertained by the many friends they made there while the late Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., was Lighthouse Inspector.

The officers of the 3d Cav. are soon to place in the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth a memorial tablet to the late Capt. Emmett Crawford, 3d Cav., who was killed near Nacori, Mexico, Jan. 11, 1886, during an attack made on his command of Indian scouts by a force of Mexican troops. Many are yet in service who recall the sad death of that gallant officer.

The opening of the new Chamberlain Hotel at Fort Monroe, Va., which took place April 4, brought to the Point some distinguished visitors, among them being Maj. Gen. Miles, Q. M. Gen. Batchelder and Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Miss Herbert. The Marine Band was also present and in the evening was a delightful adjunct of the grand ball.

Col. and Mrs. J. J. Upham entertained on Tuesday evening, the 24th ult., in their beautiful home on South St. George street, in truly hospitable fashion, says "The Tatler," of St. Augustine. Their guests were bidden to meet Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Tweedy, of Milwaukee, who are visiting them. After collation every one wended their way to the roof garden, where dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

A pension ruling this week is to the effect that where a soldier dies leaving a wife and minor children under the age of sixteen years, such children may, after attaining the age of sixteen years, and where the death of the mother occurs thereafter without payment to her of any part of the pension, apply in their own right, and receive the same pension as the father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the date of his death, and to continue until they respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years.

The dramatic fervor at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is in a high state of romanticism. A correspondent writes: "The principal theater has brought out a play which makes Ceylon the capital of England, and the drama starts with the assumption that the King of Siam has promised to marry Queen Victoria and has found it inconvenient to keep his contract. The British Queen accordingly invades Siam in quest of breach of promise damages, and there is a magnificent scene in which the Duke of Cambridge, whose youth is miraculously restored, has a terrific battleaxe combat with three Siamese war fairies. The English are defeated with tremendous carnage, but then the King of Siam relents, explanations are exchanged, and he leads the blushing Queen Victoria to the altar after all."

Mrs. Lodor and Miss Lodor, of Trenton, N. J., are recent visitors at Fort Adams and Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., was expected in Hartford, Conn., this week on a short visit.

Capt. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., on college duty at Sweet Springs, Mo., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Thomas Britton, U. S. A., residing at National City, Cal., reached his sixty-eighth birthday on April 5.

Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Ruger, is on a short visit to friends in Baltimore.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield returned to Washington, D. C., early in the week from a pleasant visit to Florida.

Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., under recent orders changes station from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Maj. J. H. Calef, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., left there April 6 on a short visit to New York.

Lieut. J. P. Hains, 3d Art., on a fortnight's leave from Jackson Barracks, La., is visiting at 1119 Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art., who has been troubled with his eyes of late, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week for a month's recuperation.

Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Whipple, on a visit North from Frankfort, Ky., have been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Whipple at Norristown, Pa.

Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., who arrived at Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week, has taken charge of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments at that post.

Maj. W. H. Nash and family, who are preparing to leave Vancouver Barracks for Chicago, will be much regretted at the former station and vicinity, where they have been very popular.

Maj. R. C. Parker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Parker, of Washington, D. C., who came to New York this week to attend the Harrison-Dimmick wedding, visited friends at Governors Island April 8.

Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., has taken charge of post exchange and general mess matters at Fort Thomas, Ky., during the temporary absence at Sioux Falls, S. D., of Lieut. Z. W. Torrey.

Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav., commanding scouts at Fort Grant, Ariz., has been out with a detachment after the Apache Indians who murdered a settler named Alfred Hands, destroyed his home, etc.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., and Med. Dirs. Delavan Bloodgood and E. S. Bogert, U. S. N., were elected vice-presidents of the Holland Society of New York at the annual meeting held April 6.

Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surg. U. S. A., will shortly relinquish duty at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., to be examined for retirement, and will be succeeded there by Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg., now at Plattsburg Barracks.

Germany on April 1 did honor to herself and to her history, and to the great statesman, Prince Bismarck, who reached his eighty-first birthday. It was a patriotic festival in which nearly all the Fatherland took part.

The Secretary of War has directed that Corp. Morton, Co. B, 19th Inf., be permitted to proceed with his mental examination before the board, the objection made to him on the ground of defective eyesight not having been sustained.

Lieuts. M. J. O'Brien, J. M. Heavey, F. E. Bamford and J. A. Gurney, and a detachment of the 5th Inf. from Fort McPherson, Ga., visited the new rifle range near Waco, Ga., about 50 miles from Atlanta, this week, for the purpose of surveying roads, etc., preparatory to the use of the range.

Maj. Kramer's return to Fort Leavenworth is upsetting some of the residents of the place, says the Kansas City "Times." The Major takes Capt. Kerr's quarters. The latter goes into Stanton's. Stanton has routed out Sands, and Sands has not yet decided which set on the West end line he will choose.

A San Francisco despatch to the daily papers reports that John L. Marks, of San Francisco, has filed suit for divorce from his wife, Nellie A. Marks, and makes Lieut. John B. Blish, U. S. N., co-respondent. The defendant denies the charge against her and says that if a divorce is granted she will be the one to get it.

Officers of the Army lately in New York City are Gen. H. B. Carrington, St. Denis; Col. Chas. W. Foster, Park Avenue; Prof. P. S. Michie, St. Cloud; Lieut. E. M. Leary, Murray Hill; Lieut. L. H. Orlean, Grand Hotel; Capt. E. Williams, Broadway Central; Maj. P. R. Brown, Surg., Brunswick; Lieut. H. S. Whipple, St. James.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Capt. George H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., for gallantry in action at the battle of Lexington, Mo., Sept. 18, 19 and 20, 1861. He volunteered to fight in the trenches, and also led a charge which resulted in the recapture of a Union hospital, together with the capture of rebel sharpshooters, then in possession.

Maj. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger reviewed the 22d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., in its armory, New York City, on the evening of April 6. He was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Gen. H. C. Corbin, Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Thos. Ward and A. B. Carey, Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Capt. S. C. Mills, Lieuts. A. S. Cummins, F. Fuger and H. D. Wise.

Among those manfully upholding the honor of the United States this week at the olympic games at Athens, Greece, we note the name of Mr. Thomas P. Curtis, of the Boston Athletic Association. Mr. Curtis is the son of the late Col. H. Pelham Curtis, Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. A., and a fine athlete. The Americans won five out of seven of the events of the first day.

Capt. and Mrs. Chas. W. Hobbs, of St. Francis Barracks, are very happy, says "Tatler," over the arrival of their two sons who are home from their school for the Easter holidays. They are handsome young men and very general favorites with the young people here, who regret very much that they will not spend the summer holidays here. Meanwhile they are enjoying sport with rod and gun in company with their friends.

The St. Augustine "Tatler," referring to the report that the 3d Art. may be moved soon, says: "The removal of the 3d from St. Francis Barracks would cause very general regret, the officers and their families having endeavored themselves to a large circle of friends while here, who hope that should the change be made they will find as happy and congenial homes where kindly fate or the War Department may decree, as the Army affords."

Gen. W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, has been elected an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is the only officer of the Corps of Engineers who has held the office of president of this representative society, and he is one of four of the twenty-five ex-presidents who had been elected honorary members. There are but eight members of this class, and an election requires the unanimous vote of the entire board of thirty members.

A British officer in India has paid 30,000 rupees for a famous racing pony.

Capt. W. O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg. U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Bayard, N. M., from a trip to Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. R. Richards, U. S. A., and family, lately visiting at Kansas City en route from Fort Walla Walla, are now at Riverton, Va.

The marriage of Miss Josepha Newcomb, daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., to Mr. Edward Baldwin Whitney was to take place to-day (April 11) at Washington, D. C.

Capt. S. McConhie, U. S. A., was to leave Hamilton, Bermuda, on April 9 for New York, where he is to remain until the latter part of April and then join his regiment, the 14th Inf.

Maj. John D. Hall, Surg. U. S. A., on leave from Madison Barracks, visited friends in New York City and at Governors Island this week, making his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gilbert C. Wiltse Camp, G. A. R., was mustered at Honolulu, Sandwich Island, last month. The camp is named after the commander of the U. S. S. Boston, the late Capt. Wiltse, U. S. N.

Mrs. Daniel Lodor and her daughter, of Trenton, N. J., the sister and niece of Col. Richard Lodor, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William P. Clarke, 98 Mill street, Newport, R. I.

The Duke of Cambridge has paid a visit to Egypt, inspected the Egyptian Army under Sirdar Kitchener, and the Army of Occupation, going up the Nile in the Khedive's steam yacht, and after a stay in Cairo returning to England, with much information on what is called the Egyptian question.

The death of Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., promoted 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav., to Captain. He was graduated from West Point in 1881 and is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. This promotion will not remove Capt. Boughton from his present station—Jefferson Barracks.

At the sixtieth annual meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, it was announced that there had been an addition of 182 members during the past year, the total number now standing at 5,198, the highest figure yet reached since the foundation of the institution. Yet its finances are in anything but a flourishing condition.

The Emperor of Austria, who is to be gazetted to the honorary colonelcy of the King's Dragon Guards, is the first member of the Imperial house of Hapsburg honored with an appointment in the English Army. He holds rank in the German Army as Colonel-in-Chief of the Kaiser Franz Garde Grenadier Regiment, and of a Hussar regiment which also bears his name, and has been for many years Knight of the Garter. The Emperor of Germany is Colonel of the 1st Dragon Guards and the Czar of Russia Colonel of the Scots Greys.

A very pleasant wedding was that at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, on the evening of April 7, of Miss Ruby Louise Shaw, second daughter of Capt. R. G. Shaw, 1st U. S. Art., to Mr. Robert Hampton Thomas, The Right Rev. Bishop Faulkner officiated. The 1st Art. Band was a feature of the occasion, both at the church and at the reception at Capt. Shaw's quarters at Fort Hamilton, which followed the ceremony. The groom was attended by Mr. John MacKay as best man. The ushers were Mr. Charles Gould, Mr. Frederick D. MacKay, Mr. Shaw, Mr. H. S. Bowns, Mr. Edward Cowdrey and Mr. Banks.

The San Francisco Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Maj. James Henry Lord, U. S. A., says: "He was laid to rest with military honors in the national cemetery at the Presidio, which he had done so much to beautify, and where he had requested to be placed when he had answered the last roll call. We mourn the loss of a beloved companion, yet we cannot but rejoice that he has found relief from pain and suffering. To his sorrowing wife and daughter we tender our sympathy in their bereavement. May the fact that he has joined the army that neither suffers nor sorrows alleviate their grief."

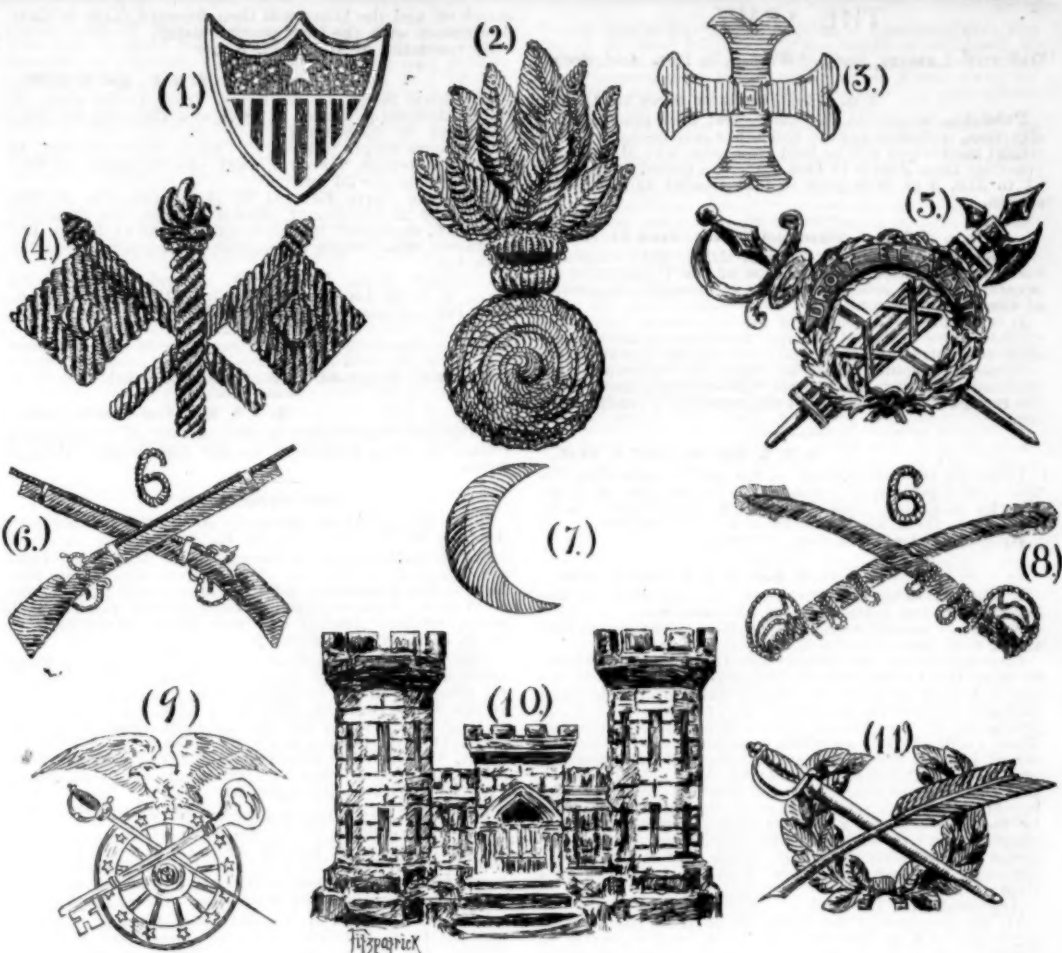
The Atlanta "Constitution" of March 25 says: "One of the best things of the season will be the illustrated lecture, 'Custer's Last Fight,' to be given by Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, U. S. A., at the Lyceum, soon after Easter. Capt. Bowen has made a study of his subject and has been busy for years collecting material, maps and pictures. He now has somewhere in the neighborhood of 117 slides for the stereopticon, all of which are used to illustrate his theme. These are all authentic, and the maps are official. Never has this subject been so clearly and forcibly presented as in this lecture. Last Monday night the 500 who heard Capt. Bowen at the mess hall at the barracks testified their appreciation by continued and hearty applause, and surprise was expressed at the number and classes of illustrations shown. One officer said: 'I heard Lieut. — give a lecture at West Point on this same subject, but it couldn't hold a candle to yours.' Every one in Atlanta and vicinity should hear and see for themselves."

One of the simplest weddings ever celebrated in St. Thomas' P. E. Church, New York City, famed for its elaborate marriage ceremonies, took place April 6 when Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick, widow of W. E. Dimmick, and Gen. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, were made husband and wife. There were in all about thirty-six persons present, including Mr. and Mrs. John H. Watson, John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State; ex-Attorney General William H. Miller and Senator S. B. Elkins, ex-Secretary of War; Mrs. John F. Parker, the bride's sister; Mr. and Mrs. Pinchold, Gov. Morton and Col. Marvin, George W. Boyd, Maj. and Mrs. Richard C. Parker, Chancellor and Mrs. McGill, the Misses Dimmick, Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Norman Leeds, the Misses Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Miss Lambert, Gen. and Mrs. Fitz John Porter, and the Misses Porter. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was best man and the bride was escorted to the altar by her brother-in-law, Lieut. John F. Parker, U. S. N. After the ceremony the married couple left for Indianapolis.

By direction of the President a medal of honor has been awarded to Conrad Schmidt, late 1st Sergt., Troop K, 2d Cav., for most distinguished gallantry in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, in voluntarily going to the assistance of his regimental commander, whose horse had been killed under him in a charge near the enemy's line, mounting the officer behind him, under a severe fire from the Confederate infantry, and returning with him to his command. This act was one of rare heroism and of the character for which the Victoria cross is frequently given, and for which the U. S. medal of honor seems to be especially intended. Sergt. Schmidt is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; the distinction was unsolicited by him, but was conferred upon the testimony of the commanding officer mentioned, Gen. (then Capt.) T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., retired, Col. W. H. Harrison and Maj. R. S. Smith, ex-officers of the 2d Cav.

German Regulation Cavalry Calls.

Passing in review (defiling) for trumpets and kettle-drums.



INSIGNIA FOR THE ARMY

Republished from the New York "Times" by courtesy of the "Times."

1. Adjutant General's Department.
2. Ordnance Department.
3. Medical Department.
4. Signal Corps.

5. Inspector General's Department.
6. Infantry.
7. Subsistence Department.
8. Cavalry.

9. Quartermaster's Department.
10. Corps of Engineers.
11. Judge Advocate General's Department.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST WEI-HAI-WEI.

In a paper published by the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Companion Gerald L. Holsinger, Engineer, U. S. N., presents some facts concerning the Japanese campaign against Wei-Hai-Wei, obtained on the spot from our Army officers who were with the Japanese from the Japanese officers engaged, and from personal observation. The fortifications taken from the Chinese were, he tells us, as nearly perfect as man could build them. To make these forts untenable in case of their capture, other forts had been built in their rear. These were captured by the Japanese, and the main forts became untenable accordingly and were promptly deserted by their Chinese defenders. Mr. Holsinger says: "Our party started early on the 21st (Feb. 21, 1894), the attacks having taken place Jan. 30) to the western forts. Lieut. Sharp, U. S. N., Lieut. O'Brien, U. S. A., and myself making up the party, while Lieut. White, U. S. N., Lieut. Beacon, U. S. A., and Cadet Engineer M. B. Penquet, U. S. N., went to the eastern forts."

"One fort had in it seven Krupp guns in good condition. The parapets were also in good condition, and they were from seventy to one hundred feet thick, with the exception of the upper terrace. There were four terraces, each of the lower having two guns while the upper had but one. This was put in the summit of the hill and the parapet on the seaward side was about thirty feet thick, while the harbor side was barely twenty feet. To the west was a small bay, which was not protected by this fort, so a small fort was put in a considerable distance back from the water, and, as it was out of sight, no one knew of its existence until the fight was over. It was a long distance, so the others did not care to go, but I went to see it, and was probably the only foreigner who did see it. It has two Krupp guns. The parapets are fully forty-five feet thick, and it was very nicely put up. This was the only one of the western forts that was not blown up, and, as I could see no ammunition, I took it for granted that the Japs had taken them unawares and that this fort had not been given any ammunition. The other forts contained large guns, and all were in good condition, but in each case the magazines had been blown up while dirt, stone and hundreds of first-class shell were lying around in indescribable confusion."

"It is hard to say at whom I felt the most indignant, the Chinese for deserting such magnificent works, without a fight, or the Japanese for continuing this work of destruction by blowing up the guns. They did not wish to leave men enough there to man all the forts, and, as they could not transport the large guns easily, they had decided to destroy them. They were trying to burst them by putting in gun cotton, but, beyond twisting the rifling, no noticeable damage was done. They found, however, that they could easily destroy the carriage, so they used gun cotton here as well, and, by placing a charge on the loading platform, they entirely disabled the gun. They destroyed in this manner all the large guns on the mainland, twenty-seven in number, but those on the island were not injured, I believe."

"The next day was the 22d of February, and we remained aboard ship."

"It is a custom when vessels of one nation celebrate, that the vessels in the harbor of other nations assist. This celebration usually consists in decorating the ship with flags, and firing a salute of twenty-one guns at noon with the flag of the nation celebrating at the main. There were about thirty Japanese men-of-war or armed transports, one Russian, one Italian and one Englishman, so that when we had dressed ship it did not look as though we were in the midst of war. At noon, however, when about thirty-five vessels began firing it sounded somewhat like it, about seven hundred and fifty rounds being fired in a few minutes. I might add that many English commanders do not like to celebrate the

4th of July nor the 22d of February, so the day previous to either of these dates they get up anchor, put to sea, returning the day following. By so doing, they do not have to fire a salute to us, and still avoid refusing to do so, as this would cause trouble. This is particularly the case on the 4th of July, but it is done by some commanders on the 22d of February also."

"The Japanese captured in this campaign the following vessels: The Chen Yuen, battleship of eight thousand tons; the Ping Yuen, armed cruiser; Tsi Yuen, cruiser, and Quong Ping, torpedo cruiser, six gunboats and eleven torpedo boats. Besides losing these vessels the Chinese lost four by being sunk, two of which the Japanese will probably raise. On shore the Japanese captured twelve forts, fifty-one guns of twelve centimeters or over, a large number of field and siege guns, thousands of the finest shell of all sizes, one hundred and fifty thousand rounds of ammunition (marked U. S. Government) and, in fact, everything that could be used in carrying on war."

"The defense at Wei-Hai-Wei was weak—very weak. The only part of the defense that was spirited was on Channel Island. Here there are two eight-inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages, two twenty-four-centimeter and two six-centimeter guns. Innumerable shell were rained in on this little island, and the parapets were eaten away badly, and buildings torn down, but still the fort held its own. When the Japanese would pour their fire in heaviest, the guns on the island would cease firing for a while, but when the fire had slackened a little the disappearing guns would rise up and send their compliments to the Japs."

FORT WARREN.

Mr. Norf, the engineer in charge of the works in progress at this post, died on the evening of the 4th. His family left April 7 with the remains, which are to be interred at Cape Cod. Miss Johnson, Miss Wood and Miss Vass, from the Conservatory, spent last week at the fort, guests of Col. and Mrs. Woodruff. Mr. Harry Brooks, brother of Lieut. J. C. N. Brooks, 4th Art., paid a visit to the post Sunday, April 4. The Boston "Globe" of April 5 contained an interesting illustrated article entitled "Like a Frontier Barracks," by Mrs. Seabee Smith.

Miss Marie Schenck left Fort Warren about the middle of the week for a visit to West Point, where she will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Davis. Col. Woodruff and Lieut. Weaver recently attended a banquet given by the Boston Commandery of the Loyal Legion at the American House. They were afterward entertained by the Somerset Club. Mrs. Catlin, who is visiting relatives at Hull, N. H., is expected home next week.

The steamer Resolute was laid up for repairs on Tuesday, April 7. This is a monthly occurrence and seriously inconveniences those attending school in the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Smith recently entertained Mrs. J. P. Sutherland, of Boston, at a musicale given in their quarters.

M. Ballaud, Principal Army Pharmacist, has presented a report to the March Academy of Sciences on the advantages of aluminum utensils as demonstrated by the experience of the Madagascar expedition. Utensils made of this metal can be used without any injurious effects, but they are durable and uninfluenced by the action of fire, of fluids, or solids. The surface may become blurred, but the weight after ten months' use is not perceptibly diminished. Food does not remain long enough in the canteens to take up any considerable quantity of the metal, and if they did the compound formed would be harmless.

The Walker board, which is inquiring into the question of superposed turrets and armament for the battleships to be authorized at this session of Congress, was in Philadelphia the latter part of this week, inspecting and comparing the battleships Massachusetts and Iowa. The Department is impressing upon the board the necessity of haste in deciding upon the question it was organized to report upon. Its anxiety in this connection is due to the presence of a provision in the Naval Appropriation bill which has just passed the House, requiring the Department to let contracts for the ships within ninety days of the passage of the act. It is said at the Department that even if the bill should become a law immediately after the Walker board made its recommendations, the several bureaus could continue working on the plans while the advertisements were issued. Sixty days will have to be taken up in advertising and the remaining thirty will have to be employed in passing upon the bids and placing the contracts. Still the Department has no time to lose, especially as the sub-committee which has been considering the naval bill reports to the full Senate committee this week, and that organization will lose no time in placing the measure before the House. The board will go to sea on the Indiana to conduct experiments with her battery. It will be employed some days in this work, but the time is necessary in order to reach a satisfactory conclusion. Some of the members of the board are in favor of 12-inch guns for the battleships to be authorized, and this is one of the reasons for inspecting the Iowa. Thirteen-inch is the caliber now in use on five battleships, and objection is made to changing this caliber.

Experiments are still being continued by the Quartermaster's Department with caps, in order to secure a suitable design. No tangible results have yet been obtained either at the War Department or in Philadelphia, where experiments are being conducted at the depot.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 2, Dept. California, March 19, 1896.

Publishes directions for theoretical and practical instruction, including parade and other ceremonies. Theoretical instruction will be held from Jan. 6 to May 5 and practical from Jan. 6 to Dec. 20. The period from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5 of each year will be treated as a holiday season.

G. O. 6, Department of Platte, March 31, 1896.

Publishes schedule for tactical drills, field exercises and signal practice by the troops of the Department in accordance with schemes of post commanders approved at these headquarters.

It is the present intention of the department commander that more extended practice marches, including possible concentrations of troops from adjoining stations at intermediate points, shall be made in September. Instructions for such movements will be issued later, upon the receipt of projects of post commanders, already called for.

G. O. 8, Dept. Mo., April 1, 1896.

Upon the recommendation of his post Commander, the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., published in G. O. 3, c. s., these headquarters, is hereby remitted. By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 3, 1896.

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An act to amend section 1,309, Revised Statutes, providing a chaplain for the Military Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that so much of section 1,309 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for the appointment at the United States Military Academy at West Point of "one chaplain, who shall also be professor of history, geography and ethics, and one assistant professor of the same," is hereby repealed. Provided, that the duties of chaplain at the Military Academy shall hereafter be performed by a clergyman to be appointed by the President for a term of four years, and the said chaplain shall be eligible for reappointment for an additional term or terms and shall, while so serving, receive the same pay and allowances as are now allowed to a Captain mounted.

Approved Feb. 18, 1896.
II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the monthly payments at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will hereafter be made by check or currency shipped by express, and the requirements of General Orders, No. 59, of 1895, from the Headquarters of the Army, are modified accordingly. By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

Circular 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 4, 1896.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Clothing for General Prisoners.—Under par. 1,193 of the Regulations, the issue, to general prisoners employed at outdoor labor in severe weather at military posts, of such overcoats, overshoes, woolen mittens and flannel shirts as, in the judgment of the department commander, may be necessary to prevent suffering, is authorized.—(Decision Sec. War, March 11, '96—32281 A. G. O., '96.)

2. The work of Mounting Heavy Guns, Mortars or Carriages in Fortifications.—The work of mounting heavy guns, mortars or carriages in fortifications will, as a rule, be done by the artillery troops. This course will be followed habitually in all garrisoned fortifications which are neither in whole nor in part under the control of the Engineers.

When guns, etc., are to be mounted in a garrisoned fortification or in an ungarrisoned work upon a military reservation under the control of an artillery commander, these works being still in whole or in part under the control of the Engineers, the Engineer officer in charge of construction will, after consulting with the artillery commander, decide whether the mounting shall be done under his own direction and by the use of the machinery and labor of the Engineer Department, or under the direction of the artillery commander and by the labor of the troops. The former course will be followed whenever it is so desired by the Engineer Department as being necessary to prevent interference with other work of construction upon the fortification, and the artillery commander will afford the Engineer officer in charge, and, upon the latter's request, all possible assistance by the loan of machinery and by details from his command. In like manner, when the work is done under the direction of the artillery commander, the Engineer officer in charge will, with the approval of the Chief of Engineers, afford him whatever assistance may be practicable.

In fortifications other than those above mentioned the Engineer officer may himself conduct the work of mounting the guns, etc., using his own machinery and labor and, if necessary, the aid of materials and details from convenient artillery commands, which will be given on application to the department commander; or, if the Engineer officer so request, the department commander will direct that the work be done entirely by the artillery troops.

If it be decided that the guns, etc., shall be mounted under the direction of the artillery commander, the latter will designate the most competent officer of his command to conduct the work, and this officer will confer from time to time with the Engineer officer with a view to so conducting it as not to interfere with the Engineer work on the fortifications. If, in his judgment, it be necessary, the commanding officer will apply to the department commander for the detail of an artillery officer from another command to conduct the work, and if such officer be not available he will request the services of an ordnance officer for that purpose.

"Mechanical maneuvers" will not be practiced with the new ordnance material, but will be confined to the old guns and carriages.—(Decision Sec. War, March 23, '96—30044-A, A. G. O., '95.)

3. Lamps for Signal Corps Sergeants.—Sergeants of the Signal Corps, when not serving in a detachment, will be provided a lamp with a single burner by the Quartermaster's Department, the same as is provided for members of the non-commissioned staff, under par. 1,013 of the Regulations.—(Decision Sec. War, March 30, '96—33524-A, A. G. O., '95.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

Circular 6, Dept. East, April 4, 1896.

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, company commanders in this Department are hereby directed, in returning payrolls to paymasters after payment, to send them promptly through post com-

manders, and the latter will then forward them to their destination with the least possible delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 6, 1896.

Candidate Sergt. Joseph Drips, Troop D, 8th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, March 5, 1896, vice Dashiell, 8th Inf., promoted—to the 8th Inf.

Candidate Sergt. William F. Creary, Co. C, 3d Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, March 5, 1896, vice Helmick, 2d Inf., promoted—to the 2d Inf.

Candidate Corp. Edward T. Hartmann, Co. H, 7th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, March 5, 1896, vice Jameson, 15th Inf., appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, who resigns his regimental commission—to the 15th Inf.

Candidate Corp. Howard W. French, Troop I, 1st Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, March 5, 1896, vice French, 25th Inf., promoted—to the 25th Inf.

Retirement.

At his own request, having served over 30 years, section 1,243, Revised Statutes.
Maj. Eric Bergland, C. E., March 31, 1896.

G. O. 5, Dept. East, April 6, 1896.

Publishes instructions in the matter of requisitions, estimates, etc., pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for 10 days is granted Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Asst. Q. M. G. (S. O. 81, D. E., April 8.)

Payments to troops on the muster of March 31, 1896, are assigned as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason, Cal.; Maj. John S. Walker, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 37, D. Cal., March 28.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Smith S. Leach, Capt. Dan C. Kingman, Capt. William M. Black, 1st Lieut. William E. Craighill, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Newcomer, 2d Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, 2d Lieut. James P. Jersey. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, Asst. Q. M., will report to Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on April 1, 1896, for payment of clerks and messengers. (S. O. 51, D. Columbia, Mar. 28.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due March 31, 1896: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 51, D. Columbia, March 28.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding four visits each month during April, May and June, 1896, to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of 10-inch disappearing gun carriages. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

Sergt. Thomas B. Horne, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth and report for duty under the Signal Officer at that post. (S. O. 77, D. E., April 3.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 20, is granted Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 79, D. E., April 6.)

The troops in the Department of the Colorado will be paid to include the muster of March 31, 1896, as follows: By Col. J. P. Canby, Asst. Paymr. Gen., at Fort Wingate, N. M., and Whipple Barracks, Ariz. By Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., the clerks and messengers at department headquarters, Forts Logan, Colo.; Douglas, Utah, and Apache, Ariz. By Maj. W. H. Hammer, Paymr., at Forts Bayard, N. M.; Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, Ariz., and troops at Solomonville, Ariz. (S. O. 29, D. Colo., March 30.)

Acting Hosp. Stew. William Peake, having been tried by a G. C. M. and found guilty of absence without leave, was sentenced "to forfeit to the U. S. \$10 of his pay. The court is thus lenient on account of the long service and good character of the accused as shown in evidence." (S. O. 39, D. T., April 3.)

Leave for 14 days is granted Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 81, D. E., April 8.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding six visits during the months of April, May and June, 1896, to the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, Lima, O., on official business. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will report at Fort Yates, N. D., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., upon expiration of his present sick leave, and will then report at Fort Wayne, Michigan, for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1896, is granted Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The leave for seven days granted Maj. John D. Hall, Surg., is extended three days. (S. O. 80, April 7.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 5th Cav., is still further extended one month on surgeon's cert. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Albert W. Hawkins, late Sergeant, Troop C, 6th Cav., died March 29 in Kansas City, Mo., of typhoid fever. Sergt. Hawkins served 12 years in the Army. His first enlistment was in D troop, 6th Cav., and the remainder in C troop. He was an excellent soldier, and his comrades sincerely regret his death.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Capt. Charles C. De Radio, 7th Cav., will proceed, on or about May 1, 1896, to his home at San Diego, Cal., where he is authorized, at his own request and for his own convenience, to await retirement. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

2d Lieut. William G. Fitz-Gerald, 7th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and

will join his proper station, Fort Grant, Ariz. (H. Q. A., April 4.)

The Major and the two troops of the 7th Cav., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be transferred to the Dept. of the Colorado. The troops will move under command of the Major. The commanding General Dept. of the Colorado will assign the Major to a station and one of the troops to Fort Huachuca and the other to Fort Grant. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

The extension of leave granted Col. Caleb H. Carlton, 8th Cav., is still further extended two months. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 10, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 37, D. P., March 31.)

Pvt. Denny de S. Verdi, Troop H, 8th Cav., will be transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private on May 17, 1896. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for 10 days is granted 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, Q. M., 1st Art. (S. O., D. E., April 7.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Art. (Fort Hamilton, April 3.)

Leave for one day is granted Lieut. W. J. Snow. (Davids Island, April 6.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, April 2.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. R. G. Shaw, 1st Art. (Fort Hamilton, April 7.)

Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and report as witness in the case of Pvt. George A. Gibbs, Bat. M, 1st Art. (S. O. 82, D. E., April 9.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

The following transfers in the 2d Art. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, from Battery K to D; 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, from Battery D to K. (H. Q. A., April 4.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect upon the date of the completion of his examination for promotion at Fort Monroe, Va., is granted 2d Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

Corp. J. J. Hennessy, G, has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. C. L. Van Horn appointed Corporal.

Sergt. James D. Warren, K, 3d Art., is detailed acting post Sergeant Major. (Key West Barracks, March 29.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

The appointment of Lance Corp. W. E. Daughtrey, K, 4th Art., is renewed. (Fort Monroe, April 6.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's cert., is granted 2d Lieut. William C. Davis, 5th Art. (S. O. 79, D. E., April 6.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The body of Pvt. John C. Sheldon, Co. C, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, was found near the railroad near Minneapolis April 6, with the head severed. Foul play is suspected and a rigid investigation will be made.

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Sergt. Thos. Neeland, H, 5th Inf., and detachment will escort the Paymaster to the post. (Fort McPherson, April 5.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Sergt. Thos. Brather, Co. B, 9th Inf., is detailed Chief Gardener. (Madison Barracks, April 7.)

Sergt. Willard Lawrence, Co. A, 9th Inf., will proceed to Binghamton, N. Y., to receive a deserter. (Madison Barracks, April 5.)

Sergt. F. C. McIntosh, Co. F, 9th Inf., is detailed assistant to the Signal Officer. (Madison Barracks, April 3.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. P. T. Martin, Co. B, 9th Inf., took place April 4 at Madison Barracks with military honors.

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following transfers in the 11th Inf. are made: Capt. Henry O. S. Heistand, from Co. C to I; Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, from Co. I to C.

Par. 9, S. O. 74, March 28, 1896, H. Q. A., granting 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., three months' sick leave, is revoked, and he will report at Davids Island, New York, for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

Pvt. Harry Meade, Co. H, 11th Inf., now at Fort Apache, Ariz., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. (H. Q. A., April 5.)

Pvt. Charles Frank, Co. C, 11th Inf., will be transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private on April 15, 1896. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following promotion and appointment was on April 6 made in Co. C, 12th Inf.: Corp. Raymond H. Harrell, to be Sergeant, vice Benice, discharged; Lance Corp. Samuel Amsler, to be Corporal, vice Harrell, promoted.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th Inf., recently assigned to Co. A, will proceed to Fort Porter and report for duty as soon as he shall have completed the transfer of public property at Fort Niagara, for which he is responsible. (S. O. 77, D. E., April 3.)

Sergt. E. F. Lambert, E, 13th Inf., is detailed in charge of post guard. (Fort Niagara, April 1.)

1st Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf., will make payment of troops for March. (Fort Niagara, April 2.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

The leave granted Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 15th Inf., is further extended four days. (S. O. 51, D. Mo., March 30.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for six days is granted Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, April 6.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Cos. A, B, C, E, F and G left Fort Sam Houston April 3 on a practice march of 100 miles. They go to Bandera and return via Boerne. Fifteen days is allowed for the trip. Lieut. Griffith is Quartermaster and Lieut. Stark Surgeon.

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf., is detailed as member of the board instituted by par. 2, S. O. 260, Nov. 6, 1895, H. Q. A., to relieve Capt. William H. Carter, 6th Cav., during the examination of Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav., and Louis H. Rucker, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., Aid-de-Camp, will proceed to Forts Sill and Reno, O. T.; Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kan.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort

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Sheridan, Ill.; Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich., for the purpose of collecting data for the next annual report, and for carrying out the instructions of the department Commander in regard to military gymnastics and other matters. (S. O. 52, D. Mo., April 1.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lance Corp. Patrick C. Harper, Co. F, 21st Inf., was on April 5 appointed Corporal, vice Burns, discharged.

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

The following promotions and appointments are made in Co. A, 22d Regt., to date April 2: Corp. James Fagan, to be Sergeant, vice Overbey, resigned; Pvt. John Ott, to be Corporal, vice Harmon, resigned; Pvt. Thomas Ricketts, to be Corporal, vice Fagan, promoted.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Pvt. Asa Muncy, Co. H, 23d Inf., having been tried by a G. C. M. convened at Fort Brown, Tex., and found guilty of absence without leave, and of resisting arrest and attempting to strike and kick his 1st Sergeant and using threatening and insulting language, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit eight dollars per month for the same period." (S. O. 37, D. T., March 30.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The assignments of the following named 2d Lieutenants, promoted from non-commissioned officers, to regiments, are announced: 2d Lieut. Joseph Drips, appointed to rank March 5, 1896, from Sergeant, Troop D, 8th Cav., to the 8th Inf., Co. K, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. 2d Lieut. William F. Creary, appointed to rank March 5, 1896, from Sergeant, Co. C, 3d Inf., to the 2d Inf., Co. H, Fort Omaha, Neb. 2d Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, appointed to rank March 5, 1896, from Corporal, Co. H, 7th Inf., to the 15th Inf., Co. I, Fort Sheridan, Ill. 2d Lieut. Howard W. French, appointed to rank March 5, 1896, from Corporal, Troop I, 1st Cav., to the 25th Inf., Co. A, Fort Custer, Mont. The officers named will proceed to join their respective companies not later than May 10, 1896. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Apache, Ariz., the 1st of April. Detail: Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 28, D. Colo., March 28.) At Fort Du Chesne, Utah, the 6th of April, 1896. Detail: Capt. Henry H. Wright, 9th Cav.; Capt. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, 9th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 29, D. Colo., March 30.) At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Thursday, April 9, 1896. Detail: Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Capt. Wilton T. Hartz, 15th Inf.; Capt. Edward S. Chapin, 15th Inf.; Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. French, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 53, D. M., April 3.) At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., the 10th of April. Detail: Capt. James O'Hara, 3d Art.; Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, Q. M., 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Brien, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, Adj., 3d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 79, D. E., April 6.) At Fort McHenry, Md., the 10th of April. Detail: Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art.; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; Capt. William Everett, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturges, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Robertson Honey, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 80, D. E., April 7.) At Fort Columbus, Detail: Capt. B. H. Gilman, Lieuts. J. B. Goe, F. D. Ely and H. D. Wise, Judge Adv. (Fort Columbus, April 5.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. John L. Page, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. John Simpson, Q. M.; Maj. John J. Lague, C. S.; Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James H. McRae, Adj., 3d Inf., recorder. (H. Q. A., April 2.) A board of officers to consist of Col. John W. Barriker, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub.; Lieut. Col. Thos. Ward, A. G., and Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, 13th Inf., is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, April 15, 1896, to formulate regulations, including tables of allowances and blank forms, for carrying into effect that part of the act approved March 16, 1896, "making appropriations for the support of the Army," etc., which provides: "For toilet articles, barbers', laundry and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay and allowances, and recruits at recruiting stations, to be issued under regulations as prescribed by the Secretary of War. (H. Q. A., April 7.) The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Capt. Louis H. Becker, 9th Cav.; Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, 8th Inf.; Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Inf.; Capt. Richard I. Skridge, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., April 7.) Capt. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf., and Chaplain Walter Irvine, U. S. A., will proceed without delay to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and report as witnesses to the president of the retiring board at that post. (S. O. 52, D. Columbus, March 30.)

G. C. M. CASES.

A soldier recently tried at Fort Riley received as portion of his sentence "to be stripped of all military honors of his uniform in presence of the command provided for the purpose, and then to be escorted under guard to the limits of the reservation and therefrom expelled." Maj. Gen. Merritt, however, disapproves his portion, "by which the Court seeks to revive a punished punishment."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Hamilton for desertion, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Ruger, says: "The sentence is approved, but the period of

confinement at hard labor is mitigated to 18 months. The fact is noted that had it not been for the statement of the prisoner, when testifying in his own behalf, made, in reply to a question by the Court, that he left his command without a furlough, there is nowhere found in the record evidence to establish that fact. That he was borne on the rolls as a deserter cannot be accepted as proof of anything beyond the fact that he stands charged with the crime. His guilt should be proven by showing distinctly that he left without permission, and such incidents attending his absence as would serve to indicate positively his intentions. The fact is also noted that the Court sustained a challenge 'upon motion.' The 'Manual' prescribes a different course, and should be closely followed. (S. O. 57, D. E. March 11.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The battery competition prescribed in G. O. 132, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1890, for the instruction batteries of the Artillery School, will commence on Friday, April 17, and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until completed. The following officers will constitute the board to conduct the competition: Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art., Capt. Louis V. Caziarc, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art. The record will be made separate for each battery. (G. O. 15, Art. School, April 9.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for 12 days is granted Post Chaplain C. W. Freeland. (S. O. 82, D. E., April 9.) Lance Corp. M. O'Connor, C, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal. Sergt. H. O'Connor, B, 5th Inf., is detailed overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort McPherson, April 6.) Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d Cav. (S. O. 82, D. E., April 9.) The band and Troop E, 6th Cav., will act as escort to the remains of the late Capt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav. Interment at Arlington Cemetery April 8. Capt. B. H. Cheever, 6th Cav., will command the escort, and Capt. H. P. Kingsbury and A. P. Blockson and Lieuts. H. J. Gallagher, J. A. Harman, C. D. Rhodes and W. C. Short will act as pallbearers. (Fort Myer, April 7.)

BILL TO PROMOTE GEN. MILES.

By a vote of 8 to 4, the House Committee on Military Affairs decided on Tuesday last to make a favorable report upon the resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant General for Major General Nelson Appleton Miles. Those who voted for the resolution were (all Republicans): Representatives Hull, of Iowa; Curtis, of New York; Marsh, of Illinois; Woerner, of Pennsylvania; Griffin, of Wisconsin; Parker, of New Jersey; Fenton, of Ohio; Tracey, of Missouri; Catron, of New Mexico. Those opposed were (Republicans): Bishop, of Michigan; (Democrats), Tyler, of Virginia; McClellan, of New York, and Lockhart, of North Carolina. In the beginning the committee decided to settle the question without outside advice and abandoned its previously formed plan to give a hearing to the Army officers who might be interested. This decision was a disappointment to the group of officers who were waiting in the corridor outside of the committee room. Although Gen. Miles had been invited to come before the committee, he did not put in an appearance. This decision was reached because the committee feared that personal grievances and Army prejudices might be unpleasantly aired in the investigation. In the committee discussion which followed there were no reflections upon the character or career of Gen. Miles. It was contended by the opponents of the resolution, however, that as the Lieutenant General's rank had been conferred upon Gens. Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield as a recognition of their eminent services in commanding large armies in important actions, they would only approve the resolution if the rank was to be permanently established for the head of the Army. An argument in behalf of this proposition was made by Mr. McClellan, who said he would vote for the resolution if it was amended so as to make the grade permanent.

A substitute for the resolution was offered by Mr. Parker to make the rank a permanent one, but the proposition was lost by a tie vote—6 to 6. The argument was advanced in its support that the standing army of the United States, although comparatively small, is large enough to demand a Lieutenant General as its commander. Although little was said about Secretary Lamont's report against the resolution recently sent to the Senate Committee, the Democratic members made their arguments along the lines of that letter. Mr. McClellan gave notice that he reserved the right to make a minority report to the House against the resolution, but the members who voted against it have not yet decided whether to make such a report.

The report of the committee is quite long. It quotes from the report of the committee in the last Congress on the measure for the promotion of Gen. Schofield, reviewing the history of such legislation from the foundation of the Government. It is pointed out that since 1849 the Army has been almost continuously commanded by either Lieutenant Generals or full Generals, and that the resolution seems to have been introduced in response to a widespread and popular demand, more especially of the various organizations composed of men more or less closely identified with the volunteer army of the late war.

The career of Gen. Miles is reviewed by the committee, which says that, "Copious as is the official record of his services to his country, there is not upon it a single blot,—not a line which will not bear the closest scrutiny. Others have so conducted enterprises committed to their charge as to elicit a declaration from their superiors that they had accomplished all that was expected of them. It is not on record that Gen. Miles ever fell short of that expectation; but he often so far surpassed it as to call forth expressions of unstinted praise. His strong patriotism was shown by the promptness with which he enlisted as a soldier in the service of the nation at the beginning of the late war, and spent his fortune in raising troops for that service.

Each step of his promotion from Lieutenant to the rank of Major General of Volunteers was in response to a demand on the part of his superior officers, who personally witnessed his deeds of valor on the field. Among them were such distinguished Generals as Sumner, Couch, McClellan, Hancock, Meade and Grant. Among the great civilians whose attention was attracted to his deeds were Gens. Morgan and Seymour, of New York, who urged his promotion, and among his commission were those bearing the names of Gov. Morgan, of New York, and Abraham Lincoln.

"He was engaged in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, and then was absent only on account of serious wounds received in battle. He was four times wounded, thrice very badly, and once was borne from the field supposed to be mortally wounded. The war being ended and the period of reconstruc-

tion having arrived, he was given a command that was one of the most important in the South—a command requiring the most delicate and judicious administration. He commanded in the Department of North Carolina, and with such skill and prudence that his administration received universal commendation.

"Following these four years of administration, his services in the great West have been such as identified him with the marvelous transformation of that vast area from a wilderness to civilization. His numerous campaigns against various tribes of hostile Indians have been in every instance eminently successful and followed by permanent peace. He has done much outside his military service to open to civilization the vast sections of the Western portion of the United States. He won the confidence of white settlers and Indians alike, and both respect his sincerity of purpose, as well as his generalship. He is also something more than a military chieftain."

The report quotes a large number of letters and official reports from the superiors of General Miles during the war, all praising his conduct in the highest terms. His service in command of the Second Army Corps when but twenty-five years of age, and the arduous service of that command, are briefly reviewed, and his various assignments since the war are stated, closing with President Harrison's commendation of his conduct in the Pine Ridge outbreak, in his annual message of 1891, when he said: "He is entitled to the credit of having given thorough protection to the settlers and of bringing the hostiles into subjection with the least possible loss of life."

The report continues: "This movement to confer the grade of Lieutenant General upon Gen. Miles comes from the people, as voiced by the resolutions of civic and military organizations throughout the country, and very generally by the public press, and is a recognition of his distinguished services in the great volunteer army, and of his eminent and valuable service on the frontier of the Western States and Territories. For this latter service he has already received the thanks of the legislatures of North Dakota, Montana, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona. He has been assigned by President Cleveland to the Departments of the Missouri and Arizona, the Division of the Pacific, Department of the East and the Army of the United States. Thus, during the last sixteen years he has been in command of all the important military departments and divisions of the United States.

"Your committee deem the rank of Lieutenant General the most appropriate title for the General commanding the Army in a nation of this magnitude; the Army now numbering 25,000 men, and which, in case of war, by filling up the companies and regiments would more than double that number." In conclusion, the committee invite attention to the recommendations of the committee in the last Congress, that the commanding General of the Army should have rank higher than his highest subordinate. W.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The minstrel entertainment given by the cadets on the 28th of last month was honored by a large audience. The house was packed and many were unable to obtain seats. The following named cadets took part in the performance: First class—Robinson, McCauley, Poor, Gilpin, Ridgely, Jessop, Holden, Castleman, Littlefield and Crenshaw. Second class—Kautz, Duncan, Henderson, Sexton and Jones. Third class—Boone, Hunter, Cotten, Smith, Faller, Marble and Pettengill. Fourth class—Helm and Miller. The entertainment was held in the Naval Institute Hall. The proceeds will be devoted to athletics. Cadet Robinson was director and Cadet McCauley stage manager.

The cadets defeated the baseball team of the University of Maryland by a score of 17 to 3. The cadets will play the following named baseball teams this spring: April 11, Gallaudet; April 18, Hobart College; April 23, La Fayette; May 4, Columbia University, Washington; May 16, Lehigh; May 23, Johns Hopkins; May 30, St. John's. On May 9 the spring athletic tournament will be held. The Navy Boat Crew has engaged to row the following clubs: May 9, Baltimore Athletic Association; May 16, University of Pennsylvania; May 23, Columbia Athletic Association, Washington; May 30, Potomac Boat Club. The above will be rowed in 8-oared shells. On May 4 the cadets will row against the New York Naval Reserves in a cutter race.

The Auxiliary Athletic Association of the Naval Academy, of which Lieut. C. E. Colahan is treasurer, have offered prize medals to the winners in a fencing tournament to be held about May 9. The contest will be for points, and both rapier and saber will be used. At the same time a shooting match between members of the first, second and third classes will take place, the winners of which will also obtain medals.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has approved the recommendation of Capt. P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the Naval Academy, that Cadet Arthur L. Wessels, of Iowa, of the second class at the Naval Academy, be dismissed from the Naval service. The case is an interesting one, and shows that Mr. Wessels' dismissal was due to the high sense of honor which he entertained and incidentally to a torn blouse which he wore recently to class. Mr. Wessels was asked by Comdr. Erwin White, commandant of cadets, why he had come into class with his blouse in a torn condition. He claims that he replied that he "had no better blouse." Comdr. White made a report to the superintendent of cadets and Cadet Wessels was called up to make an explanation. He stated that Comdr. White insinuated that he had stated that he had no blouse at all; that if it were not for Comdr. White's age he would not ask him to repeat his statement, but would call upon him to appoint a second. The superintendent of the Academy then made a report to the Department recommending Cadet Wessels' dismissal and showing that the demerits against him during the present year were so far very nearly up to the limit allowed.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

Fifty-five business men have signed a communication addressed "To the Adjutant, Fort Robinson, Neb.," in which they disclaim all responsibility for the attack on the post exchange at that post. They resolve "that the action taken is not only uncalled for, but tending in every way to mar the hitherto very pleasant relations that have existed between the people of Crawford and Fort Robinson, and a flagrant attempt to meddle with the affairs of others. That we are not unmindful of the fact that the unexcelled prosperity of Crawford is largely due to her very cordial relations with the people of Fort Robinson. That we most earnestly desire that the burden of the strained relation now existing be charged directly to those only who are responsible for it, to the end that the pleasant relation heretofore existing between the people of Crawford at large with Fort Robinson may be restored." The same question has arisen at Plattsburg Barracks, where the government has not so clear a title to jurisdiction as at Fort Robinson, there being no special act ceding jurisdiction by the State of New York.

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The "Army and Navy Gazette" says with great good sense: "It is absolutely incomprehensible that men of ordinary capacity are found ever and anon advocating the establishment of what they, with more enthusiasm than good taste, designate 'a corps of gentlemen.' The status of the soldier is being gradually raised, every effort is being made to attract a good class of recruits to the ranks, and men of culture and education are serving in the ranks in largely increasing numbers. Only the other day the son of a well-known peer got his commission from the ranks of the 8th Hussars. The pay and pensions offered being sufficient to attract enterprising young men, if the successful candidates at Army examinations think that they are fit to serve the Queen in a lower capacity than that to which they originally aspired, by all means let them enlist, and prove by their tact and grit that they can rise to the level from which they have descended. If a youth is so self-indulgent as to neglect his duties at school and college he cannot expect to be made a leader of men, nor can his position be improved by banding together in one corps a number of ill-disciplined and badly-educated young men who have failed in their examinations. What we want is the honest and straightforward performance of duty as man and boy, father and son, so that when we are called to serve our country we may not be found wanting in mind, body, or spirit. Anything so invidious as the creation of a new regiment which would think itself entitled to hold its head higher than the ordinary 'Tommy Atkins' is not to be entertained, nor can we gain by putting the clock back to the time of Louis XIV. and his musketeers."

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The Navy Department's instructions to be followed by the Board which is to conduct the final trial of the battleship Indiana are interesting in view of the fact that they will be duplicated in the case of the Massachusetts and Oregon. The Indiana's Board is composed of Capt. Henry F. Pickens, Naval Constructor William H. Varney and Chief Engineer Henry S. Ross, as members, and Lieut. Frederick L. Chapin, as recorder, and it will assemble on board the Indiana at Port Royal on Tuesday. Instructions direct it to report particularly upon any weakness or defect in the hull, fittings or equipment, due to either defective workmanship or defective materials, or in the fitting, fixing and securing of the armor, due to defective workmanship; as to whether the machinery or any of its parts is defective in construction, or whether there be any failure, breaking down or deterioration other than that due to fair wear and tear. The Board will proceed in the vessel from Port Royal to Hampton Roads, and the trial will be made en route between those two places. The battery of the vessel having been tested heretofore, it is not deemed necessary that her guns be fired during the trial to be made. The ship will, for a period of at least two hours of the trial, be run at her maximum rate of speed with steam at full pressure under natural draft. The ship shall not, however, at any time be run at her extreme speed, nor subjected to any violent or unusual tests.

The Naval Ordnance authorities find additional evidence in support of their advocacy of superposed turrets in an experiment held at the Indian Head Proving Grounds on Saturday last. In view of the fact that the muzzles of the eight-inch guns project some fifteen feet beyond the sighting hoods in the thirteen-inch turrets, the great majority of ordnance experts had no fear that the blast from the smaller weapons would affect the men in the thirteen-inch sighting hoods. The question, however, was raised, and, in order to thoroughly satisfy himself that no injury to the men in the large turret would follow the discharge of the eight-inch guns, Capt. Sampson directed Lieut. Mason, in charge of the Indian Head Proving Grounds, to make an experiment to settle the matter. Lieut. Mason accordingly had a hole dug in the ground sufficiently large to accommodate a

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man, and over it he placed a sighting hood. An eight inch gun was then brought into position so that its muzzle would be as far distant from the sighting hood as far vertically as will be the case when the superposed turrets are built. Everything being arranged on Saturday, Lieut. Mason conducted the experiment. He himself entered the hole and left open a small door in the hood. The eight-inch gun, loaded with a service charge of 105 pounds of brown powder was then fired. The shock was considerable, but the occupant of the hood experienced no ill-effects whatever from the discharge, and did not feel the blast. The gun was again loaded with the same charge and fired. Lieut. Mason who remained in the hood, before the discharge closed the door. He reported that this time the shock experienced was about the same as that felt when standing at the breech of the gun. Two other officers on duty at the Navy Yard also occupied the hood while the gun was fired, and they also reported that they experienced no discomfort from the effects of the discharge. Ordnance experts claim that this experiment is another demonstration of the efficiency of the superposed turrets and point to it in comparison with the experiments of the Board of Inspection and Survey in connection with the battery of the battleship Indiana.

An English paper states that in the Yokohama Union Club Englishmen predominate, with the Americans good second, while Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, Italians and Austrians there agree to forget their national grievances for a time. But the feeling still exists and displays itself clearly when warships are the topic. This feeling a correspondent gives an amusing illustration: "The British Edgar and the French cruiser both left Nagasaki for Yokohama on the same day. The Edgar did some magnificent steaming, and came in clear and trim eight hours ahead of the Frenchman. The latter looked like a collier, her heavy fighting masts belched forth a cloud of smoke. Betting was free, the English backing their own ship. The Edgar in one hour's run on the trip made 20.2 knots, in twelve hours with natural draft 19.6 knots, and covered the whole distance at an average of 18.2. This aroused our American friends and when on Tuesday the Olympia left for Kobe it was known that she intended to lower the Edgar's record. Telegrams from Kobe were eagerly awaited, but instead of doing the trip in twenty hours, she occupied over thirty hours, only averaging 15.2 knots. True, she had heavy weather, but the Empress boats, which have been running here for five years in all sorts of weather—typhoons included—never have taken longer than twenty-five hours. The Englishmen won their bets, and the faith in the Edgar is unshaken."

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing the return of the cruiser Charleston to the United States before July 1. She will go to Mare Island, where she will be placed out of commission and the men discharged. Vacancies in the crew will be filled by the enlistment of new men. There is also talk at the Department of placing the Bennington out of commission, not because there is any great amount of repairs to be made on this vessel, but in order to secure her crew for another ship. The Monongahela, the practice ship for the Naval Cadets, will be put in commission in a few weeks and the authorities are scraping every available man to make up her complement. When her crew is made up there will be but a very few vacancies existing in the enlisted men's branch. The authorities are anxious to get the larger ships in commission, especially the battleships Massachusetts and Oregon in view of the action of Congress in regard to Cuba, and they believe that it is the part of wisdom to have the Navy much prepared as possible in case of necessity. They are also counting upon the thousand men included in this year's naval appropriation bill for placing ships in commission.

In a review of his troops by the Abyssinian Negus 100,000 men marched past "in good order and were armed."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

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FROM MANASSAS TO APPOMATTOX.*

As one after another of the heroes of the civil war turn State's evidence we are able to get a closer view of the occurrences of the battlefields and camp councils and gather additional material for that balancing of judgments which is to determine the final equations of history. Few of the soldiers of our great contest can submit themselves to the close scrutiny of contemporaries without losing something of the halo with which mystery shrouds the inaccessible great, and he is fortunate whose relative position remains unchanged, after such a sifting of his record as revenge or jealousy may subject him to. James Longstreet, Lieutenant General of the late Confederate service, is one who has suffered the sharpest criticism from those who served with him. This criticism, is, in Longstreet's belief, largely prompted by political differences that have arisen since the war. To vindicate his record he has published a volume of military memoirs. Considering the purpose for which they are published, they are much more free from bitterness than we might expect, though they are not without illustrations of the "defensive with offensive returns." As the chief point of attack directed against Longstreet has been his conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, it is to this he addresses his chief argument on the defense. He certainly makes a good case here, and fixes the responsibility for the untoward results to the Confederacy, of that three days' battle, where it belongs, upon Gen. Lee and his absent cavalry. He believes, as do others who have made a study of that famous contest, that the explanations that would throw the responsibility elsewhere are not based upon the events recorded in the dispatches transmitted before and during the battle, but are the result of subsequent study of the battle to find an explanation to the advantage of favorite generals of what went amiss during the three days that turned the tide of battle in the East finally against the South.

This narrative of Gen. Longstreet gives further evidence of the extent to which the commanders on both sides during our civil war were confused and paralyzed by what Col. Lonsdale Hall, R. E., in a recent lecture before the United Service Institute, aptly described as "the fog in war." This he used as a term of comparison to indicate the contrast between the difficulty encountered in obtaining information in war and the ease with which it is obtained at peace maneuvers. In war a species of fog descends over the whole theater of war, including the battlefields. Not merely is each combatant more or less doubtful as to the position and strength of his enemy, but his own troops become hidden from his view; he frequently is uncertain where they are, and he is also at a loss for knowledge of the country and the ground over which the operations are to be conducted or are actually being carried out. An episode of the operations of the campaign of 1866 in western Germany was utilized in this lecture to show how the fog affects strategy, tactics and knowledge of ground. The attacking force consisted of some 42,500 Prussian troops and 104 guns, under Gen. von Falckenstein; the defending force consisted of some 41,000 Bavarians, with 136 guns, under Field Marshal Prince Carl of Bavaria; but in the combats of July 10 the forces engaged are estimated at 26,700 infantry, 2,600 cavalry, and 73 guns on the Prussian side, against 20,715 infantry, 2,200 cavalry and 51 guns on the Bavarian side. As the Union forces were usually on the offensive during our war, and were operating in an enemy's country, they naturally suffered much more from this fog of war than their adversaries. But when these conditions were reversed, as at Antie-

tam and at Gettysburg, where Lee was left in the fog by the absence of his cavalry, the Confederates were the sufferers. At Antietam McClellan was well advised by his cavalry, and through the finding, by Col. Silas Colgrove, of a copy of Lee's Special Orders No. 191, Sept. 9, 1862, the Union commander received more "valuable information, even to a complete revelation of his adversary's plans and purpose, such as no other commander, in the history of war, has had at a time so momentous." Gen. McClellan claimed to have been more vigorous in pursuit at Antietam after he received the lost dispatch, but, in the opinion of Gen. Longstreet, "events do not support his claim." He adds that the hallucination that McClellan was not capable of serious work seemed to pervade Lee's army until it was too late. Antietam is described as the day of greatest loss within a given time in the campaigns between the North and South. On no single day in any other battle was there such carnage as in this fierce struggle. There were actually slain of McClellan's army between dawn and 4 o'clock in the afternoon 2,108, more than two-thirds of the number killed in three days at Gettysburg (2,070). At Antietam "the Confederates fought all of their men that were on the field, except two brigades of A. P. Hill's division and some of their field batteries. Of the Federals, the Fifth Corps, except about one brigade of infantry, was not in action; and the Sixth Corps, except Irwin's brigade, seems to have had little serious work."

This recalls what Gen. Sherman once said to the present writer, which was to the effect that the commanders of the Army of the Potomac failed through inability or neglect to put all of their men into action, not more than three-fourths, whereas in the Western armies nine-tenths went in, and sometimes the other tenth.

Gen. McClellan's plan of the battle of Antietam Gen. Longstreet criticises as weak, and the handling and execution even more so. Battles by the extreme right and left divided by a river, gave the Confederates the benefit of interior lines, and it was this that saved them. Still, "all's well that ends well," and "the razing of the walls of Jericho by encircling marches of priests and soldiers at the signal of long-drawn blasts of sacred horns and shouts of the multitude, was scarcely a greater miracle than the transformation of the conquering army of the South into a horde of disordered fugitives before an army that two weeks earlier was flying to cover under its homeward ramparts."

When Lee took command there was some misgiving as to his power and skill for field service among the officers of the line, who "are not apt to look to the staff in choosing leaders of soldiers, either in tactics or strategy." Gen. Bob Toombs, who appears to have been the Southern counterpart of our Gen. Ben Butler, "was known to have frequent talks with his troops, complaining of West Point men holding the army from battle, digging and throwing up lines of sand instead of showing lines of battle, where all could have fair fight." But the redoubtable Toombs had the conceit taken out of him when he ordered a picket detail back to camp because they had been posted during his absence by the next in rank. He was immediately ordered under arrest by some sand-digger from West Point, and was obliged to tender an humble apology for his ignorant blunder before he was restored to favor and permitted to join his troops. Lee and McClellan were, we are told, both "masters of the science, but not of the art of war. Lee was successful in Virginia; McClellan in Maryland." Still the substitution of Burnside for McClellan "was a good lift for the South; McClellan was growing, was likely to exhibit far greater powers than he had yet shown, and could not have given the Confederates opportunity to recover the morale lost at Sharpsburg as did Burnside and Hooker."

In the opinion of Gen. Longstreet, "Fitz John Porter was the most skillful tactician and strongest fighter in the Federal army." McCall "was more tenacious of his battle than any one who came within my (Longstreet's) experience during the war, if I except D. H. Hill at Sharpsburg." Gen. Stevens, who fell with Kearny at the second battle of Bull Run, "in his short career gave evidence of courage, judgment, skill and genius not far below his illustrious antagonist" (Jackson). Speaking of Pope's campaign, Longstreet says: "And so it came to pass that from Cedar Run and Bull Run we had the term All Run. It is due to the gallant Sumner and his brave corps, however, to say that they so covered the last as to save disgraceful retreat." At Malvern Hills Jackson was prevented from surrounding McClellan's Fifth Corps by 50,000 men beyond the reach of succor by conflicting orders. McClellan's retreat during the seven days is described as "masterly." "In the emergency he showed himself well equipped in the science of war, and prepared to cross swords with his able adversary." Gen. Longstreet says of Meade's charge at Fredericksburg: "A series of braver, more desperate charges than these, hurled against the troops in the sunken road, was never known, and the piles and cross-piles of dead marked a field such as I never saw before or since." According to Longstreet, only about 50,000 of Burnside's 116,683 men were engaged, and less than 20,000 of the Confederate 78,000. Though Chancellorsville is usually accepted as Gen. Lee's most brilliant achievement, Longstreet thinks that it was a mistake, Lee forcing the fight prematurely.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith is spoken of in contemptuous terms. When he was refused command of the left wing at Fair Oaks "he set himself to work to make trouble." "Like others of the Engineers, he had a big name to help him," but he would do nothing; "there was no fight in his heart after his maladroitness encounter with Sedgwick's division (on the afternoon of the 31st at Fair Oaks), and he soon resigned his commission in the Confederate service, went to Georgia, and joined Joe Brown's

militia, where he found congenial service, better suited to his ideas of vigorous warfare." Gen. Joe Johnston, who preceded him in the command at Fair Oaks, "was skilled in the art and science of war, gifted in his quick, penetrating mind and soldierly bearing, genial and affectionate in nature, honorable and winning in person, and confiding in his love. He drew the hearts of those about him so close that his comrades felt that they could die for him."

Gen. Longstreet thinks that the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was possibly even a greater loss to the Confederate army than that of the swift-moving Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. He says of him: "Through all the vicissitudes of war he held his troopers, beside peerless in prowess and discipline. After his fall their decline came swifter than their upbuilding had been accomplished by his magic hand. In society he was gay, bright and genial, abstemious to a degree. In idle hours of week-days he was fond of his banjo player, Sweeney, but he was devout withal, and to him the grandest, sweetest music was 'Rock of Ages.' To this day that sublime air never fails to bring before my mind's vision his noble figure. May his great spirit rest near 'The Rock of Ages,' always! Amen!"

Gen. Stonewall Jackson is thus described: "Though the suggestion of a smile always hung about his features, it was commonly said that it never fully developed, with a single exception, during his military career, though some claim there were other occasions on which it ripened, and those very near him say that he always smiled at the mention of the names of the Federal leaders whom he was accustomed to encounter over in the valley behind the Blue Ridge. Standing, he was a graceful figure, five feet ten inches in height, with brown wavy hair, full beard, and regular features. At first glance his gentle expression repelled the idea of his severe piety, the full beard concealing the lower features, which had they been revealed would have marked the character of the man who claimed 'his first duty to God and his next to Jackson and Gen. Lee.' Mounted, his figure was not so imposing as that of the bold dragoon, Charley May, on Black Tom. He had a habit of raising his right hand, riding or sitting, which some of his followers were wont to construe into invocation for divine aid, but they do not claim to know whether the prayers were for the slain or for the success of other fields. The fact is, he received a shot in that hand at the first Bull Run, which left the hand under partial paralysis and the circulation through it imperfect. To relieve the pressure and assist the circulation he sometimes raised his arm. As a leader he was fine; as a wheel-horse, he was not always just to himself. He was fond of the picturesque." Of Gen. Pope's disastrous campaign Gen. Longstreet says: "The conduct of Gen. Pope's army after his receipt of the captured dispatch was good, especially his plans and orders for the 27th and 28th. The error was his failure to ride with his working columns on the 28th, to look after and conduct his operations. He left them in the hands of the officer who lost the first battle of Manassas (McDowell). His orders of the 28th for Gen. McDowell to change direction and march for Centreville were received at 3:15 P. M. Had they been promptly executed, the commands, King's division, Sigel's corps, and Reynolds's division, should have found Jackson by 4 o'clock. As it was, only the brigades of Gibbon and Doubleday were found passing by Jackson's position after sunset, when he advanced against them in battle. He reported it 'sanguinary.' With the entire division of King and that of Reynolds, with Sigel's corps, it is possible that Pope's campaign would have brought other important results. On the 29th he was still away from the active part of his field, and in consequence failed to have correct advice of the time of my arrival, and quite ignored the column under R. H. Anderson, approaching on the Warrenton turnpike."

Such extracts as we have made might be multiplied indefinitely, for this narrative, by Gen. Longstreet, is full of interest to all who participated in the battles he describes, and equally so to those who turn to them for the facts of history, or for lessons in the art of war. It is a memoir only so far as the personality of the writer is identified with the famous events he views with the critical eye of the soldier, and describes with the skill of a trained writer. It is a volume to be read from title-page to finish. Just as the multiplication of moving objects in the kinetoscope enables us to reproduce with exact similitude their activity and life, so does the multiplication of these war narratives, by those whose position gave them opportunity for close observation, enable us to bring clearly to view the details of those Titanic struggles which have added so much to our knowledge of the art of war.

The Navy Department on Monday last appointed a board consisting of Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, commanding the Monterey; Civil Engr. Frank O. Maxson and Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, to test the new dry dock at Port Orchard, State of Washington. The Monterey, the vessel to be docked, is now at Seattle. A telegram was received by Commo. E. O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, stating that the dock was complete and ready for the trial. No date for the docking was specified in the Department's orders, it being understood that the operation is to take place at the earliest opportunity. It is not expected that there will be the same trouble at Port Orchard as there was at Port Royal in the case of the Indiana. The Port Orchard dock is stated to be 30 feet over the sill, while actual test has demonstrated that the Port Royal dock cannot, unless under very favorable circumstances, accommodate a vessel drawing 25 feet. In fact, the Indiana, drawing 24 feet, was only able to enter the dock with a slight margin of four inches.

*From Manassas to Appomattox. Memoirs of the Civil War in America. By James Longstreet, Lieutenant-General Confederate Army. Illustrated with Plates, Maps, Portraits and Engravings specially prepared for this work. Philadelphia J. B. Lippincott Company.

MESSING OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

In an article in "The Navy and Army Illustrated," Herbert Arthur Jones tells us that many things of late years have been done to popularize the British Army, but it is more than possible that nothing has been done so much to make military service attractive as the improvements that have been made in quite recent years in the messing of the rank and file. Not only are the ration tables now on first-class excellence, and of almost endless variety—a variety far beyond anything that men of the same class as the majority of those in the Army could hope for in civil life—but such a saving is now effected that it is possible by the sale of what is known as "refuse," to provide on every day of the year such luxuries, dainties and delicacies, as were never dreamed of a short time ago. The whole secret of the matter lies in the intelligent system of cooking which is now practised. The bread ration was issued to the men twice a day instead of all before breakfast, and the doctrine of the stock pot and the dripping pan firmly asserted. Permanence was given to the movement by the establishment at Aldershot of the Army School of Cookery, to which a number of men are continuously being drafted from the different regiments in the service for instruction. On the conclusion of the course, these men return to their regiments, and in this way each unit enjoys the advantage of the services of a thoroughly trained master cook and a number of competent assistants.

The regimental stock pot provides good soups and gravies, and into it are cast all the available pieces of bone and unmissed scraps of meat. The dripping pan provides the fatty element necessary for pies and puddings, and also an excellent substitute for butter, and it is surprising how valuable the dripping pan becomes in a really well-messed regiment. The surplus can generally be sold, and when this is done the amount realized is placed to the credit of the messing fund. In a certain infantry battalion in a given period of three months, during which period the number of men in mess varied between 342 and 592 per day, the profit from the sale of dripping was £3 14s. 9d. During the time stated the amount of dripping saved was 1,311½ lbs., of which 1,120½ lbs. was issued free to companies, and the surplus sold, realizing the sum named.

The stoppages for "groceries" to-day do not exceed threepence per man per day. In some cases it is a fraction less.

The following is given as barrack bill of fare: Breakfast—Tea and bread every morning; in addition, Sunday, butter; Monday, bacon; Tuesday, fish; Wednesday, butter; Thursday, pie; Friday, jam; Saturday, eggs and bacon. Dinner—Sunday, baked meat and potatoes, tapioca pudding; Monday, Irish stew and currant rolls; Tuesday, meat pies and potatoes, plum pudding; Wednesday, steamed meat, with haricot beans and potatoes, rice pudding; Thursday, roast meat, Yorkshire pudding and potatoes, lentil soup; Friday, baked meat and potatoes, plain raisin pudding; Saturday, meat pudding and potatoes, pea soup. Tea—Sunday, tea and butter; Monday, tea and jam; Tuesday, tea and dripping; Wednesday, tea and butter; Thursday, tea and fish; Friday, tea and dripping; Saturday, tea and butter.

At all stations, and even when corps are on the march or in camp, there are what are known as both "wet" and "dry" canteens. The former are what popular imagination would readily conceive them to be, except in the important particular that the drink is good and that it is sold at a very much lower price than is usual in civil quarters. The "dry" canteen, however, might more correctly be described as the "coffee and grocery bar." Every inducement is placed in the way of men using this canteen instead of the "wet" one.

FOR RILEY.

The first exhibition drill in the riding hall was most interesting and the progress they have made is wonderful. Every Wednesday hereafter each troop will try to surpass the others by marvellous feats on horseback. Next week the band is going to play during the afternoon.

Mrs. Patterson, the widow of the late Capt. Patterson, 14th Inf., spent a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. Michie entertained a few of her friends at a hop supper on Wednesday evening. Miss Harris, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Miller, left on Thursday for her home in Milwaukee.

Capt. and Mrs. Hein gave a pretty dinner on Thursday. Those present were Mrs. Clements, Miss Clements, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Whitman, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes and Capt. and Mrs. Knox. Miss Graef, of New York, has been the guest of Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Berwig, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Schumm, of the 2d Art., left on Friday. Mrs. Scott gave a "Welsh rarebit" in honor of her friend, Miss Graef, on Thursday evening.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported the Naval Appropriation Bill to the Senate with a number of important amendments. The four battleships provided for by the House of Representatives are not disturbed, but the provision for five torpedo boats to have a speed of not less than 26 knots per hour is changed to a provision for three boats with a speed of not less than 30 knots per hour, to cost not exceeding \$800,000. The provision for ten or more smaller torpedo boats, to cost not more than \$800,000, is changed to not to exceed ten, to cost not more than \$500,000. A provision is inserted that not more than two battleships and not more than three torpedo boats shall be built by one contractor. In addition to these vessels, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for two Holland sub-marine boats, to cost not more than \$175,000 each, provided the Holland boat now being built shall first be fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The Secretary is authorized to convert one of the six light half gunboats now being built into a practice vessel for the Naval Academy. The House provision for \$1,000 additional enlisted men for the Navy is retained, but the provision for 500 additional enlisted men in the Marine Corps is stricken out. An appropriation of \$50,000 is inserted for testing methods of throwing high explosives from guns on board ship with ordinary velocities, and it is provided that all or any part of the guns for auxiliary cruisers may be purchased by contract. The provision that all officers who have been or may be appointed to any corps of the Navy or to the Marine Corps after service in a different corps of the Navy have all the benefits of their previous service in the same manner, as if said appointments were a re-entry into the Navy or into the Marine Corps is stricken out.

An additional draftsman at \$1,200 is provided for at the Naval War College and Torpedo School. An appropriation of \$5,000 is made for the purchase of additional land adjoining the Port Royal Naval Station, and \$8,000 is appropriated to continue the pavement of streets in Annapolis, adjoining the Naval Academy grounds. The House provision for a model tank to be built on the grounds of the old Naval Observatory is stricken out. The superintendent of the Naval Academy

is given \$1,000 for contingent expenses. The provision that officers of the Marine Corps traveling under orders without troops shall be allowed the same mileage as is now allowed officers of the Navy traveling without troops is stricken out, as is also the provision extending the law regarding Army transportation over the Government aided railways to the transportation of the Navy and the Marine Corps. The three torpedo boats of not less than thirty knots speed authorized by the Senate amendment are intended to be torpedo boat-catchers and will be able to overtake any torpedo boats yet built by any nation. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$31,279,482.20, a net reduction below the House bill of \$267,757.75.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 457, Navy Department, March 25, 1896.

To comply with the provisions of Section 1792 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Union of the National Ensign and the Union Jack used by the Naval Service, shall, on and after July 4, 1896, contain forty-five stars, arranged in six rows, the first, third and fifth rows to have eight stars, and the second, fourth and sixth rows to have seven stars. (A cut of the flag appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal," March 21, 1896, page 520.)

S. O. 45, Navy Department, March 30, 1896.

Publishes the translation of a copy of an order of the government of France, dated Feb. 1, 1896, in regard to official visits and to the number of guns with which certain flag officers shall be saluted.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 4.—P. A. Paymr. W. B. Wilcox, detached from duty at Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., proceed home, settle accounts and wait orders.

P. A. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, to the Navy Yard, Pensacola, in addition to present duty at Naval Station, Key West.

APRIL 6.—Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, detached from Hydrographic Office, and appointed Chief Intelligence Officer from April 4.

Ensign W. K. Gise, detached from the Montgomery and to the Amphitrite.

Ensign W. A. Moffett, detached from the Amphitrite, proceed home and granted three months' leave.

Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, Naval Constr. William J. Baxter and Civil Engr. Frank O. Maxson, appointed a board to test the Port Orchard dry dock.

APRIL 7.—The resignation of Chaplain F. F. Sherman, accepted, to date from May 15.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic Singer, detached from the Vermont and ordered to duty as executive officer of the Terror, April 15.

APRIL 8.—Asst. Surg. J. M. Moore, detached from the receiving ship Vermont and to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

P. A. Surg. L. L. Young, detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross on the Pacific Coast.

P. A. Surg. E. S. Bogert, detached from the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, proceed home and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. C. K. Curtis, detached from Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., April 13, and to the Terror, April 15.

Lieut. L. C. Heilner's orders to Terror revoked, and he will remain at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. C. M. Chester, commanding receiving-ship Richmond at League Island, Pa., ordered to examination for promotion at Washington, April 13.

APRIL 9.—Capt. F. A. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood, Ensign C. T. Vogelgesang, Chief Engrs. H. S. Ross, A. C. Engard, A. B. Canaga and Jefferson Brown; P. A. Engrs. E. S. Griffin, H. P. Norton, Gustav Kaemmerling, B. C. Bryan, E. T. Warburton, W. C. Herbert and W. B. Day and Asst. Engr. C. H. Hayes, ordered to temporary duty as assistants to the Board of Inspection and Survey during the trial of the battleship Massachusetts.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

"A bas les superstructures!" is the cry of the "Le Moniteur de la Flotte" with reference to recent naval constructions.

Comdr. Hanford, commanding the Alert, cabled the Department on Tuesday last that all was quiet at Corinto and that American interests there were receiving full protection.

It was the desire of the naval authorities to have the battleship Indiana exercise with the fleet. Strong pressure is being brought upon the Department to have the battleship visit New York, so that the people of that city may inspect the pride of the Navy. Both Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary McAdoo are in favor of such a plan, and they are trying to arrange matters so that the vessel can be detached from the squadron and sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard the latter part of next week. The Indiana is now at Port Royal in dock.

The British second-class cruiser Dido, of 5,600 tons, while being launched March 17 from the yard of the London and Glasgow Engineering Company, Govan, Glasgow, stuck at the foot of the ways and was left in a very dangerous position, about three-fourths of her being in the water and the remainder on land. The ways close to the water were apparently laid in the mud, which sank with the weight of the vessel. She was successfully floated at high tide three days later and does not appear to have suffered in any way.

The R. M. S. Scot, of the Union Line of South African steamers, has been put into the Belfast graving dock and cut into two preparatory to her being lengthened 54 feet. The bow half of the vessel was moved forward fifty-four feet ahead of the stern in ten minutes, being moved on a cradle, the motive power being furnished by steam winches and capstans. So carefully had everything been planned and carried out that when tests were applied afterwards it was found that there had not been the slightest deviation either horizontally or vertically in the part moved, as compared with the stern portion.

In his report to the Department on the Indiana Capt. Evans states that notwithstanding the long stay of the battleship in the water without docking, her bottom was in excellent condition. The red lead was practically intact and there was not even a small barnacle to be seen. The crew cleaned the bottom as the water was pumped out. A careful inspection of the hull was made and it was found that not the slightest damage had been suffered as a result of the vessel's grounding on the 13th of last March at the entrance to Port Royal. Officials of the Department are very much pleased with the report of Capt. Evans, particularly to that portion in relation to the condition of the bottom. The Minneapolis was painted at Norfolk, Va., shortly before she left for the European station. She is now in dock at Taranto, Sicily. According to private letters received, her bottom is very much like that of the Charleston when that ves-

sel was docked at Mare Island some years ago and found to be badly pitted. The Minneapolis will be put in good condition at Taranto.

The U. S. ram Katahdin was given a speed trial on Long Island Sound on April 7 and, according to unofficial advices, a speed of between 12 and 13 knots was maintained on the outward voyage, the boilers steaming well and keeping up a pressure of 150 pounds, and the propellers making about 110 revolutions a minute.

A dispatch from Beaufort, S. C., April 8, says: At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, one hour before high water, the battleship Indiana backed out of the dry dock at Port Royal. Only one tug was required to start her, and she steamed out without difficulty and proceeded seaward.

The St. Mary's will leave the foot of East Twenty-eighth street, where she is moored, on Tuesday, April 21. She will cruise in Long Island Sound for a month and then cross the Atlantic. Stops will be made in Europe at Southampton, Havre, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Madeira, and the ship will lie long enough at each port to give the boys an opportunity to see something of the town.

The last trial of the British torpedo destroyer Desperate of six runs on the Maplin mile showed a mean speed of 30.46 knots, or thirty-five miles an hour, with 5,600 horse-power, 210 pounds pressure, 24 inches vacuum, 406 revolutions, and the standard load on board. She is the fastest boat yet built.

Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs April 8 and urged the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson, of New York, for appointing graduates of the technical schools to the Engineer Corps on competitive examination. He also urged that the increase of the corps, as recommended by Engr-in-Chief Melville be allowed.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Key West. Address mail Key West, Fla.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (s. a.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (s. a.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (n. a.) Left Yokohama March 30 for Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Washington, D. C. Will shortly proceed to Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a.) At Chin-Kiang April 7.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. W. T. Barwell. Left Key West for Norfolk April 7. Address there.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Left Newport April 7 for Southampton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Following is the itinerary of her summer cruise: Arrive Southampton May 5; leave May 19; arrive Havre May 20; leave May 30; arrive Lisbon June 17; leave June 27; arrive Funchal July 5; leave July 12; arrive Las Palmas, Canary Islands, July 16; leave for Gardiner's Bay, L. I., July 26.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (s. d.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Address mail to Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE. (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) Was safely floated from dry dock at Port Royal April 8 and anchored in lower bay.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary. At New London April 5, undergoing speed trial.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (s. a.) At Nagasaki April 4.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. s.) Is cruising about Turkish coast, with headquarters at Smyrna. At Mersine, Syria.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) Left Talcahuana April 6 for Yaiti. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) At Taranto, Italy. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) At San Francisco April 4. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. s.) At Seattle, Wash. To test dry dock at Port Orchard about April 8. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. a. s.) Left Bahia April 6 for St. Lucia.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Shanghai, China.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) Left Yokohama March 28 for Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Santa Barbara, Cal., April 5. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 5 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York. Will leave on April 21 for Glen Cove, L. I. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Leave New London on May 10, and is expected to make the following ports: Arrive Queenstown June 20, Havre July 2, Southampton July 10, Lisbon July 27, Gibraltar Aug. 8, Madeira Aug. 22; arrive home Sept. 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship.) At Piræus, Greece.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. school-ship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa. Was to leave Kingston April 1, and is due off Cape of Delaware about April 18.

TERROR, monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington ordered to command. New York Navy Yard. Ordered into commission, and her officers have been ordered to join her by April 15.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, that city.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Amoy, China.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: The Pacific fleet ordered to rendezvous at Port Townsend not later than April 20. Capt. C. F. Cooper ordered to command. 1st Lieut. William E. Reynolds to the Fessenden. 2d Lieut. F. J. Haake to temporary duty on the Wolcott. Cadets F. C. Billard, Randolph Ridgely, Jr.; T. L. Jenkins, B. M. Cheswell, Moses Goodrich, L. T. Cutter, R. M. Sturdevant, J. C. Hooker, H. G. Hamlet, D. H. Camden ordered to report to Department for examination for promotion.

MARINES ON SHIP BOARD.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal": Touching the question of marines on ship board, there is, in my opinion, a solution. When marines are serving on ship board let their pay correspond with the equivalent rating of appointed enlisted petty officers and men of the Navy, with a distinct regulation in regard to cleaning ship, coaling and ashes handling, furnishing them with suitable working suits. As to the decided superiority of the class of men who enter the Marine Corps and the ordinary landsman there can be no question. There is considerable military spirit among the marines, and, of course, when receiving orders or reprimands they object to the methods of the old sailing packet of the Black Ball line. This would not suit the ancient traditions of some naval officers, but we must come down to dignity of department, gentlemanly conduct and strict military courtesy, even in the new Navy. Between all classes on ship board. Bombasts must be eliminated as a model of deportment and fervid language.

MONITOR.

Rear Adm. McNair, according to reports received at the Navy Department made an inspection of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron and found them all in satisfactory condition, with the exception of the Concord, it is said, which he criticised somewhat.

Comdr. William M. Folger has gone to Detroit, Mich., where it is expected he will assume charge of the 11th Lighthouse District as the successor of Comdr. W. W. Mead, whose tour of three years' duty in that billet expires next month.

Preparations are being made at the Navy Department of the detail of officers for the battleship Massachusetts. After much consideration it has been finally decided to detail Capt. Frederick Rodgers to the command of the vessel.

It is expected that the second-class battleship Texas will be completed by the 20th of May and the officers on duty at the Department are discussing the date of her commissioning. It is expected that she will be placed in active service some time in June. Capt. Henry Glass will command the vessel, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley will resume duty as her executive and Lieut. Lewis C. Heiner will be her navigator.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the week as follows: P. A. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid, Lieut. L. M. Garrett, Ensign F. B. Bassett, Gunner G. H. Venable, Pay Inspector G. W. Beaman, Comdr. C. V. Bradley, Lieut. C. J. Boush and Comdr. Charles O'Neil.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: 1st Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Bethel, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. M. J. Lenihan, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. W. Rose, 17th Inf.; Maj. E. A. Koerber, Med. Dept.; Col. H. L. Abbot, retired; 1st Lieut. G. W. Moore, 22d Inf., and Capt. A. H. Clapp, 8th Inf.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs is thoroughly convinced that there was no foundation for the intimations made in certain newspaper publications of irregularities in the action of Comdr. William M. Folger while Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department, which were made the subject of a resolution introduced by Senator Chandler and referred to that committee for investigation. It has been made clear to the committee that there was no foundation for the charges and that Comdr. Folger had a pecuniary interest in the Harvey Company while he was connected with the Bureau of Ordnance and they find that his action in bringing about the adoption and assisting in the perfection of the Harvey process of superficial hardening of armor plates was to the advantage of the Government. Comdr. Folger, who from the beginning of the investigation courted the fullest inquiry into his action, appeared before the committee on Tuesday and was examined for three hours. He made a clear and elaborate statement of his action in connection with the Harvey Company and other armor plate contractors, and in addition gave the committee the benefit of his information on a number of points connected with the investigation which is being conducted in regard to the cost and methods of manufacturing armor. At the conclusion of the hearing Comdr. Folger was given to understand that the committee was entirely satisfied that there was nothing in his conduct that could be made the subject of criticism.

Senator Hill has introduced an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill providing for the widening of the northern entrance to the Wallabout channel, Brooklyn, to a width of 300 feet and a depth of 20 feet. Senator Quay has introduced an amendment to the same bill appropriating \$200,000 toward the construction of a dry dock at the navy yard, League Island, Pennsylvania, of sufficient capacity to meet all present and probable future needs, both for the naval service as well as for the auxiliary or reserve ships to be used in time of war, the total cost of said dry dock not to exceed the sum of \$712,000. These amendments have been referred to the Naval Committee.

Senator Quay has introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill which has been referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for a first-class light vessel, with steam fog signal, to be stationed at or near the Overfalls Shoal, New Jersey.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of three officers of the Navy and instruct said board to proceed to Navassa Island and Swama Island, in the West Indies, and examine and report upon the practicability and advisability of establishing a coaling station for the United States Government on either of said islands.

Senator Carter has introduced in the Senate an amendment which he proposes to offer to the bill appropriating \$60,000 to continue the construction of buildings at the Fort Harrison Military Post, Montana.

The Senate has passed the House bill granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Maj. Gen. of Vols., Charles S. Hamilton.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill to pension the widow of Rear Adm. William E. LeRay at \$75 per month.

Senator Teller has introduced an amendment which he proposes to offer to the Fortification Appropriation Bill, authorizing the Board of Ordnance and Fortification to procure and test one 10-inch and one 12-inch counter-poise carriage of the type patented by Commo. J. A. Howell, U. S. N., to be tested under the same conditions as the tests of the 10-inch and 12-inch Crozier-Buffington carriages. It is provided that, upon the completion of these tests the Secretary of War is required to report to Congress in detail the performances of each of these four carriages in maneuvering and firing, and the merits and defects of each type, and the price for which each type can be furnished in large numbers, and the time in which they can be furnished in large numbers. The amendment carries an appropriation of \$100,000.

The House of Representatives has passed the bills to pension the widow of the late Maj. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, of the volunteer service at \$50 per month; to pension the widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. Wm. W. Rhoades, U. S. N., at \$50 per month, and to pension Brevet Maj. Gen. of Vols. Joseph A. Cooper, at \$100 per month.

The House Committee on Pensions has submitted a favorable report on the bill to extend the provisions of existing pension laws to the officers and enlisted men, their widows, children and dependent parents of all militia who served under the orders of the War Department or any military officer of the United States for a period of ninety days or longer, and to repeal the provisions of Section 4,683, requiring the prosecution to successful issue prior to July 4, 1874, of claims for wounds or injuries. In its report the committee makes a few verbal changes in the bill and substitutes this for Section 2: "The following provisions of par. 3, Section 4,683, Revised Statutes of the United States, to wit: 'But no claim of a State militiaman or non-enlisted person, on account of disability from wounds or injury received in battle with rebels or Indians while temporarily rendering service, shall be valid unless prosecuted to a successful issue prior to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four,' be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

The House Committee on Claims has reported favorably the bill providing for a settlement of the accounts of Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, of the Commissary Department, in accordance with the decision of the Superior Court in the case of Capt. M. F. Watson.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill which has already passed the Senate providing for the establishment of a naval training station on Goat Island in San Francisco harbor. The bill by providing that hereafter all apprentices in the Navy shall be additional to the number of enlisted men allowed by law, really increases the enlisted strength of the service by 750, and with the 1,000 additional enlisted men provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill brings the total enlisted strength of the Navy, including men and boys, up to 11,750.

When the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, Mr. Hyde, of Washington, secured the adoption of an amendment providing that \$75,000 of the \$300,000 proposed to be appropriated for buildings at military posts should be expended at the post at Spokane, Wash. This reduced the amount available for all the other posts to but \$225,000, and in view of the pressing need for more liberal expenditures under this head at a large number of posts, Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriation Committee, on the day following secured the adoption of a substitute for Mr. Hyde's amendment, which restored the general appropriation to \$300,000 and added two new items, giving special appropriations of \$50,000 each to Spokane and Fort Riley. This increases the total appropriation for buildings at military posts to \$400,000.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bill which has passed the Senate to pension the widow of Major General John Gibbon at \$100 per month; also the bill to increase the pension of Maj. Gen. Julius H. Stahel, of Volunteers.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Wednesday ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating \$150,000 to be expended in increasing the capacity of the small arms factory at the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. It is estimated by the War Department that this amount will enable them to more than double the capacity of the factory, which is at present capable of turning out 34,000 of the new Krag-Jorgensen rifles per year. It is believed that the proposed appropriation will enable the plant to be increased sufficiently to raise the annual output in an emergency to about 75,000 rifles. The committee also reported favorably the bill which has passed the Senate authorizing the President to appoint and confer the rank of 1st Lieutenant of Infantry upon the director of gymnastics and instructor of swordsmanship at the West Point Military Academy; also reported the bill which has passed the Senate authorizing the issue of certificates of honorable discharge to telegraph operators during the war. The committee also reported favorably the bill to prevent trespassing upon the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill to increase the pension of the widow of Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis at \$75 per month; also the bill which has passed the House to increase the pension of the widow of Lieutenant Henry Whiting, U. S. M. C.; also the bill which has passed the House to increase the pension of the widow of Major General Charles S. Hamilton.

Senator Sewell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has filed the report of the committee on the bill to regulate the pay of non-commissioned officers in the Army. The report says in part: "The committee fully concur in the views expressed by the General of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of War, and the Adjutant General of the Army, and beg to submit conclusive reasons why this bill should become a law for the best interest of the service."

The Sub-Committee on Yards and Docks of the House Committee on Naval Affairs heard arguments on Thursday in support of Representative Otey's resolution for an investigation into the charges that members of labor organizations do not receive fair treatment in Navy Yards and especially in the Brooklyn yard. James O'Connell, of Chicago, grand master of the International Association of Machinists, and Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, argued that the charges were well founded and that members of labor organizations were not accorded fair treatment in the Brooklyn yard.

Senator Turpie, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has introduced to the Senate a bill (S. 2,784) to amend section 1,225 of the Revised Statutes so as to permit the detail of not to exceed 100 officers of the Army as instructors at educational institutions. The bill provides that no officer shall be detailed to such an institution who has not had at least four years' service in the Army exclusive of the time spent at the Military Academy, and that no detail shall be made for more than four years. Retired officers may upon their own application be detailed as such instructors, and while so serving shall receive the full pay of their rank. It provides that the maximum number of officers of the Army and Navy who may be detailed as instructors at such institutions shall not exceed 110 at any one time.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has done nothing during the present week with the subject of general personnel legislation. The sub-committee took up on Wednesday, however, Representative Wilson's bill to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Corps of the Navy and encourage instruction in steam engineering in colleges and technical institutions. Other bills relating to the Engineer Corps were also discussed.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, in accordance with the announcement in the "Journal" of March 28, has reported favorably the joint resolution providing for the appointment of William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois; George L. Beal, of Maine, and George W. Steele, of Indiana, as members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers of the United States.

S. 2,278—Mr. Allen: That any person who was regularly enlisted in the Army of the United States during the late civil war, or who was a regularly enlisted member of the loyal militia of any State, in actual service, though not formally mustered into the service of the United States, and who was discharged in less than ninety days after his enlistment, shall, if otherwise found pensionable, be eligible to the pension list of the United States under the general law now in existence, and shall be granted a pension at such rate as the evidence to be furnished by him may show him justly entitled to, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Pensions. Sec. 2 That all acts or parts of acts in any manner conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 2,281—Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon: Extends the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, giving pensions for certain Indian wars, so as to include the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men who served for thirty days or more and were honorably discharged under the United States military, Territorial or provisional authorities in the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817-18, the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of 1827, the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836-37, the Cayuse Indian war of 1847-48 on the Pacific Coast; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849-55, the California Indian disturbances of 1851-52, the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850-53 and the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851-56, inclusive, and also to include the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men: Provided, That such widows have not remarried: And provided further, That where there is no record of enlisted or muster into service in any of the wars mentioned in this act, or the original act of which it is a supplement, the record of pay by the United States shall be acceptable as evidence of said service.

H. R. 7,542: Amendment to naval appropriation bill proposed by Mr. Gorman directing the next Board of Visitors to inquire as to the advisability, and the cost, of acquiring for the Naval Academy so much of the property adjoining thereto in the city of Annapolis as is situated between the north side of Hanover street, the east side of Governor street, the north side of King George street and the west side of Holland street.

H. R. 7,975—Mr. Moody: To incorporate the John A. Winslow Kearsarge Survivors' Association for patriotic, historical and educational purposes.

H. R. 7,818—Mr. Low: "To establish Appomattox park in the State of Virginia."

H. R. 7,879—Mr. Turner: Appropriates \$25,000 "to preserve the grave of Gen. Daniel Morgan and to erect a monument over the same."

H. R. 7,820—Mr. Tyler: Appropriates \$15,000 for a postoffice building on the Government reservation at Fort-tress Monroe, Va.

H. R. 7,856—Mr. Haince: "Granting a pension to soldiers and sailors confined in so-called Confederate prisons."

A despatch from Ottawa, Canada, April 9, says: Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians have asked the government for permission to form a regiment to be known as the Royal Six Nations Regt.

MOBILIZING REGULARS AND STATE TROOPS.

Some Opinions as to Colonel Rice's Plan.

We have received many letters approving the plan proposed by Col. Edmund Rice, Capt. 5th U. S. Inf., for mobilizing regulars and State troops. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjt. Gen. of Pennsylvania, says: "I think the plan is a very good one." Gen. Hermann Muellberg, Adjt. Gen. of Minnesota, says: "A very good plan." Gen. S. M. Fox, Adjt. Gen. of Kansas, writes: "I am heartily in favor of some plan to this end, and would give a hearty support to any form of organization that would bring our National Guard in immediate contact with regular troops and under the command of regular officers. I have carefully read Col. Rice's proposed plan and think it would be feasible, and, as far as I am able to judge, as satisfactory as any plan that could be adopted. I sincerely hope that something will come out of the present agitation." Gen. Francis H. Cameron, Adjt. Gen. of North Carolina, says: "I have read Col. Rice's suggestion with much interest. It strikes me as being eminently practical; consequently useful and desirable. There are many minor points of detail, etc., which would, of course, have to be considered, but they would necessarily form a part of the whole plan in its entirety, and could be easily adjusted. I think the plan a good one, and very cheerfully indorse it." The Adjutant General of Iowa and Col. Kuert, of the Ohio N. G., write as follows:

Des Moines, Ia., March 19, 1896.

I am favorably impressed with the idea of some such plan. If the War Department will recognize an organization of the character contemplated or Congress pass an act covering and providing for mobilizing the regular and National Guard forces of the whole country, it will certainly prove to be a very wise precaution in case of war. Prompt action in case of trouble—under present circumstances—is going to be of very great advantage in the future. Yours truly,

HENRY H. WRIGHT, Adjt. Gen.

Kenton, Ohio, March 23, 1896.

I heartily indorse the proposed plan, and at all times am in favor of bringing the regular Army and State troops more closely together; most assuredly am I in favor of a United National organization. That feature that but one regiment from a State should be in the same corps, division or brigade is certainly a good one.

J. A. KUERT,

Col. 2d Inf., Ohio N. G.

Col. C. B. Hunt, 1st Inf., Ohio N. G., says: "I heartily agree with Col. Rice's plan as set forth in this paper. The forces could be quickly mobilized and placed in the field, ready to cope with any European Army." Col. James Moran, 2d Inf., R. I. M. Providence, R. I., says: "The suggestions are timely, and to my mind, if carried out practically, would be of incalculable benefit to the country." Col. James W. Cox, 1st Inf., Ala. State Troops, says: "The suggestions of Col. Rice are good, and, if carried out, will prove a great benefit to the National Guard of this country."

2d Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. Ala. S. T., writes:

"I am directed by the Adjutant General, to state that he regards the abstract idea as an excellent one, but that under the laws at present in force in Alabama, no actual assignment to command, of officers, other than those commissioned under the laws and constitution of Alabama, by the Governor of Alabama, could legally be made in time of peace. The plan itself is an excellent one, but that under objections set forth above, no actual mobilization could be made in time of peace. The remedy is suggested of legislation of the National Government and co-operative legislation of State Governments."

Col. James Moran, 2d Inf., R. I. M., says: "The suggestions are timely, and, to my mind, if carried out practically, would be of incalculable benefit to the country."

Col. A. W. Hogle, 1st Inf., N. G. of Colorado, says: "The plan for mobilizing the troops of the regular Army and the National Guard seems to me to be correct in general. If only a few regiments of the National Guard should be called into service his plan would be all right, but if any number of regiments from the different States should be called out, I would recommend, as far as possible, to brigade each State together—or divisions, if you please. This, I believe, would cause greater rivalry, for then these brigades or divisions would more fully represent their State, and more of a State pride would exist—a subject to which the Colonel refers in his letter. However, the American soldier will fight, no matter where he is placed. There is a personal pride that will carry him to the front in any emergency."

Col. C. McReeve, 1st Inf., N. G. S. Minn., says: "I have no hesitation in giving my hearty approval to Col. Rice's suggestion. What we of the National Guard need and want is practical instruction in the field, and in no way can we obtain such instruction, intelligently and in a manner calculated to interest the men, as under command of, and in conjunction with, regular officers and troops. My regiment is as well drilled and equipped as a regiment need be to take the field on twenty-four hours' notice, and yet we know absolutely nothing of field maneuvers except what we have learned theoretically. We go to camp for ten days each year, practice on the range, have battalion and regimental drill—and that is all. Is not the question of a permanent armed force in this country of sufficient importance to induce the government to make a little effort in that direction?" Col. James W. Cox, 1st Inf., Ala. State Troops, says: "The suggestions of Col. Rice are good and if carried out will prove a great benefit to the National Guard of this country."

We have also the three excellent letters that follow, criticising the plan of Col. Rice, the first from Gen. Snowden, of Pennsylvania:

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

There seem to be several serious objections to Col. Rice's plan. A scheme to form an Army corps of troops from Maine, New Jersey, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, the Far West and the Pacific coast and concentrate it at a central or other point, others being formed in the same way and at the same time, would produce confusion and lead to enormous expense for unnecessary transportation and loss of time. To send a regiment from Maine to St. Louis, St. Paul or New Orleans, for example, to be brigaded with others from all points of the country does not appear to be judicious. The Germans have found more than merely political advantages in their territorial corps and divisions. It would be much more feasible and expeditions, as well as vastly cheaper, to organize a corps in New England, two in New York, two in Pennsylvania

and New Jersey, and so on throughout the country. Col. Rice's method suggests the French plan of mobilization in vogue at the breaking out of the war of 1870-1, when troops were sent all over France from one end of the land to the other, back and forth, to join their regiments, so well described and so heartily condemned by Dancouré. The experience of our war does not support the view that it is unwise to make brigades and divisions, or corps even, out of troops from the same State. The Excelsior Brigade, the New Jersey Brigade, the Philadelphia Brigade, the Pennsylvania Reserves, not to mention others in the Union Army, and Pickett's, Va., and Pettigrew's, N. C., Divisions in the Confederate, are standing proofs to the contrary, and, with other reasons, make it desirable from many points of view to adopt the same plan hereafter, at least in that respect, as would most likely be done. Troops from smaller States in insufficient numbers to form brigades, divisions or corps would be joined to those of their neighbors, as Delaware and Maryland. Losses in the Pennsylvania Reserves or Pickett's Division at any one time were soon evened up, so to speak, by the misfortunes of others.

GEORGE R. SNOWDEN,

Philadelphia, March 19, 1896.

Boston, Mass., March 17, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

The proposed plan of Col. Rice for mobilizing regulars and State troops is certainly novel, and has as a theory many excellent points to recommend it. Before any advance in this direction can be made, however, the Militia or State troops must first be provided. As the organized Militia of all the States is but a little over 100,000 men of all arms, and as Col. Rice proposes to be prepared to mobilize a million or more within a few days, it is evident that he refers to the great body of men liable to military duty, as comprehended in his scheme.

Now, outside of the small organized volunteer Militia or National Guards, there does not exist in any State with which I am acquainted any organization of the men enrolled for military duty. The great Army of over nine millions to be called into service are simply names on paper. It is believed the lists as made up are entirely unreliable. They are not made with any idea of being ever referred to and they are never verified. This so-called enrolled list is a delusion as far as basing any reliance upon it, either for mobilization or service. I agree that States might make suitable laws that would require every man liable to military duty to be a member of some organized military company.

Prior to 1840 this was provided by a State statute in Massachusetts, adopting the United States' statute providing a National Militia, but it was found practically impossible to keep up any effective force in this way. The Militia became a laughing stock, and from 1835 to 1840 the Adjutant General's Department found it practically impossible to learn who were the General and Field officers were. In 1840 the present volunteer force was organized. At present Massachusetts has an effective, well drilled and disciplined body of about 7,000 men; aside from this, she has only a host of names on rolls or lists sent in haphazard by the Boards of Local Assessors of Taxes.

This state of things here probably is a fair representation of the "National Militia" throughout the United States. The most serious practical suggestion is, then, that we have no organization, no basis for any mobilization as suggested to stand upon.

The proposition to have but one regiment from any State in a brigade, division or corps cannot, it seems to me, be carried out, on account of the great difference in populations in States. Small States would have few regiments, and the sum total must be made up from the larger States. The end sought—quick mobilization—is certainly of the greatest moment, but we must go back and perfect State organization before any general plan can be seriously considered.

BOWDOIN S. PARKER,

Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. 1st Brig. Mass. Volunteer Militia.

Plainview, Tex., March 26, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Col. Rice, in his plan for the mobilization of the Army and Militia of the United States, has touched upon a question of vast importance to our country. Our policy has been to keep free from foreign entanglements, and as long as we can adhere to that policy we may have little fear of a foreign invasion. But can we adhere to that policy. Can we as a mighty nation whose commerce is seeking all seas, whose form of government is inimical to the older governments of Europe, adhere to that policy. History says no. We have thousands of miles of unprotected seacoast, we are bounded on the North by a country under the dominion of a European monarchy, who for commercial, but mainly for strategic reasons, has at great expense constructed a railroad along our frontier, and on the South we have a country whom twice the Anglo-Saxon has humbled in war and mulet of territory. All these things demand that we should look to our defenses. We need a Von Moltke to organize our forces, to study our vulnerable points, to know just what men he can use for any occasion that may present itself. Col. Rice's plan is looking in the right direction, but I think it has its faults; I fear it has not that expeditionness about it that occasions may demand—is not suitable for our extended territory. His idea of making each regiment of the regular Army a nucleus upon which to form the twenty-five corps he contemplates is good, but I doubt the advisability of forming a corps by taking a regiment from each State. The only cogent reason he gives for this is that when a brigade is brought into the zone of an exceptionally severe fire and is practically annihilated the loss will be distributed over the country and will not fall heavily upon one State alone. This is a sentiment that should not control when the quick mobilization of a corps is desired. In place of the plan suggested by Col. Rice I would favor twenty-five territorial corps, to each of which would be assigned one of the regular infantry regiments. The shortness of this article will not admit, nor am I requested to go into the details of such a formation, giving the duties of an officer who should be detailed to act as Chief of Staff to each corps, or to name the States to constitute a corps. This I leave to Col. Rice. Such details as he may prescribe for his formation will, I have no doubt, be suitable for a formation upon territorial lines, except as he proposes the taking of regiments from each State to form a corps.

R. P. SMYTH,

Brig. Gen. Com. 1st Brigade, T. V. G.

"A Regular on Duty with State Troops" writes us as follows:

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

I have carefully read Col. Rice's plan, and believe in the main it is susceptible of practically being carried into effect. It is at least a most timely suggestion and calls attention to a great defect in our military organization. In the "Organized Militia of the United States in 1894" (Washington A. G. O., 1895) I find that the officers making reports state that in twenty-seven States and Territories there are no plans whatever for mobilizing the

National Guards for an emergency. Four States only (Alabama, Illinois, North Carolina and South Dakota) and the District of Columbia are reported to have arranged plans, while nine remaining States have no partial plans. Even Pennsylvania, with its apparent perfect organization, is reported by Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th U. S. Cav., as follows: "There is no definite prearranged plan for the mobilization of the troops, but the question of transportation is well understood both the railroads and the officers of the Quartermaster Department." That is very well as far as it goes, but no commander would put his regiment or brigade on vision aboard the cars without knowing something about his destination, nor would he be content to leave the whole matter to the railroads and the Quartermasters.

It would seem as if the cost of transportation would be a great item, as, for example, the movement of a brigade or division from the Pacific coast to the Gulf of the Atlantic coast, but the consideration of the cost of transporting the regular troops has never induced Congress to increase the number of companies in our complete infantry organization, or even the number of men to properly man our batteries. In the Messiah campaign of 1890-91 the 1st U. S. Inf. was moved from California to Pine Ridge and back, yet the cost of transportation was insignificant compared with the service performed by this fine regiment.

But it is not entirely essential in carrying out Col. Rice's plan that, say, the particular division of the 2d Army Corps, that is composed of the 5th Regts. of States on the Pacific slope, should be transported across the continent. If this division be mobilized and concentrated at San Francisco it could remain there, or a division might be a provisional division made up of provisional brigades. It might be that in this plan a general officer might see his brigade or division in his own State slipping through his fingers, but it appears to me that in the perfecting of the plan these general officers would be given their proper assignments, and would taken into account as much as the regiments themselves would be, and the same thing pertains for the various staff officers.

Comparisons cannot properly be made as to present conditions and those that existed during the War of Rebellion; a regiment of three battalions now is as large or larger than most of the famed brigades, such as the Mississippi, the North Carolina, the Georgia, the Vermont, New Jersey, and the Philadelphia, all of which were organized well after the war had been in progress for some months. It did not follow that this organization produced the best results, and was not for an emergency. Besides cost and time of transportation of troops have improved immeasurably. At the one cent per man per mile ten thousand men can be sent a thousand miles now where during the war a thousand men could scarcely be sent in one quarter of the time without accident or delay.

It must be borne in mind that Col. Rice's plan is for an emergency, and thus far no other plan has been prepared or offered. That we should be prepared for an emergency is an axiom, that we are not is a deplorable fact.

The House Committee on Militia has been giving considerable attention to the various bills which have been referred to that committee proposing to reorganize the militia of the United States and to amend the present antiquated militia laws. Up to the present time, however, not much actual progress toward preparing a bill to be reported has been made. One thing which has developed in the conferences of the committee is that there is one feature of the present law which ought to be preserved in any bill that may be drawn, and that is the provision making every able-bodied man of militia age in the United States liable for duty. There is opposition to in any way restricting or limiting the power of the President to call out any portion of the available militia of the country, and some of the propositions that have been made looking to providing that the regular organized National Guard shall be first called into service are regarded as open to the objection that they might under some circumstances embarrass the Government. There is no doubt in the minds of the members of the committee that with the National Guard maintained at its present high state of efficiency, the first militia to be called into service would be this organized and drilled body, but as the present militia laws are a century old the committee wishes to enact a law which will be satisfactory in the future as well as at present.

THE GREAT STRIKE OF 1894.

"The Great Strike of 1894" in Chicago is described by Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., in the Army and Navy Journal, and the description of the campaign made the basis for a vigorous and convincing argument in favor of adequate military preparation for the country. Capt. O'Connell says: "Our National Guard did not certainly fight against the Government in a recent strike, but they preserved a masterly inactivity; they were neutral; they did not fight at all. It is much to ask of human nature to shoot down one's brothers, cousins and aunts—in fact, the National Guard of State ought not to be so severely tried. For national defense they will do, but in State convulsions, even when anarchy is rampant, they are not to be depended upon. The success in subduing the strike of 1894 is very much in the nature of a bluff, for the soldiers of the regular Army who were called out to suppress it were necessarily few in comparison to the armed strikers and counted largely on their prestige as representatives of the Government. The next time the bluff may not succeed; for the hand may be called, and we can count much longer on prestige, for organized unions are beginning to realize their own power and the weakness of the executive branch of the Government. The Government respects nothing but force; it cares not for the United States uniform, nor for the Government against which it is in armed revolt. It is power it is afraid of; it is not numbers it respects; weakness on the part of the Government only invites attack and encourages revolution. It is a well authenticated fact that the mob intended to oppose with arms the United States forces at St. Louis, and would have done so had the force been less. It was not respect for the uniform that deterred it. A company of regulars can no longer march through the streets and awe the mob; that is a thing of the past. The republic should be prepared for the next attack at revolution, which will be much more extended, and more formidable and better organized. The remedy and the solution to the dangerous problem that stares us in the face is a standing Army of 100,000 men, or, at the lowest figure, 50,000. The latter would be a small Army for a brave and intelligent nation of 70,000,000. The danger to the country is not its standing Army, but its total lack of an efficient one."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. L. W.—The Executive Order of Aug. 25, 1892 (G. O., A. G. O., 1892), prescribing rules and regulations for the government of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, contains the following: Admission to this hospital shall be restricted to the following:—(1) Officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps on the active lists and cadets at the Military and Naval Academies; (2) Officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps on the retired lists; (3) Officers of the Revenue Marine. From this it will be seen that soldiers on the active or retired lists only can secure admission to the hospital, but not former soldiers out of the service.

CORPORAL asks: Being at a halt to march the squad by the flank (extended order), what command should the Corporal give? It is understood that the signal "By the right flank" should be used, but if he had occasion to give verbal command, would he say "By the right flank" or "Right face, forward, march"? My argument is that the signal is correct the command would also be so; and as "To the rear, march," can be given from a halt, why not "By the right flank." I also consider it opposed to the spirit of the Drill Regulations to give unnecessary commands or to have the men face away from the enemy, except when marching. Answer.—D. R., par. 512, states: "The movements are executed in the most direct manner." Par. 525, "If at a halt the movement is executed by the flank." Par. 527, authorizes "to the rear, march," from a halt. Par. 528, "To march by the flank, 1, by the right (or left) flank; 2, march. At the command march each man faces to the right and follows the man in his front." The command "By the right flank, march," is therefore correct, and it would not be proper to command "right face, forward, march."

CORPORAL asks: At rifle practice in armory, firing, standing position, is it allowable to move the cartridge box to the left and rest the left elbow on it? If not, what rule prohibits this position? Answer.—There is no authority for carrying the cartridge box except either right and in rear of the right hip, or bringing it to the right and front, when loading and firing. It could not be brought to the left, except by displacing the bayonet scabbard, and it is not intended that it be worn upon the left side. It is, therefore, not allowable to move it to that side, and it is especially objectionable to attempt to perform such a rest in full shoulder shooting.

E. D. G. writes: "I lately received a copy of the new Manual of Arms, and find I am not certain of the construction of the provisions on page 37, to wit, 'Commanding officers may require prior use of the Modified Manual of Arms with the rifle caliber .45, in so far as such manual is applicable thereto.' (1) Does this mean exactly what it says? (2) If so, we can execute with the .45 caliber a present arms from a right shoulder or port and vice versa. Answer.—(1) The new Manual of Arms can be adapted both to the .45 caliber Springfield and the Remington .50 caliber, and this has been done in Connecticut and New York States, with certain modifications. (2) Yes.

R. H. S. asks: Par. 326, why should the leading company after executing column right, march, company distance and twelve paces in the new direction—would not company distance be sufficient, or is there a mistake in wording the above paragraph? Answer.—The distance of twelve paces is arbitrary, but is consistent with the formation of the close column to the front (par. 339) and by analogy is correct. In either case, the companies, when the movement is completed, are twelve paces from the original line of march. In the question presented were the companies to advance company distance only the rear of each company in column of fours would be almost against the line of march. In on right into line (par. 289), this additional twelve paces would not be required, because each company forming company front, the line of the battalion when the movement is completed would be company distance from the original line of march. The reason, therefore, would seem to be, to make the new line of march well clear of the former line of march.

D. S. A. asks is it proper for a superior officer, when addressing a Lieutenant officially, to use the prefix Mr. or Lieutenant. Answer.—It is entirely proper to address him as Mr. and has been a custom from time immemorial, originating, we believe, in the British Army. To address him as Lieutenant would be entirely proper, though contrary to custom. In the Navy an article of the regulations (No. 39, p. 17) provides that: "Officers will be addressed solely by their titles as given in their commissions; those below the rank of Commander of the line ranking with a Lieutenant Colonel being addressed by their title or Mr.; and all officers of the staff will be addressed by their title or Mr., as may be."

C.—Write to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for information as to the title to the military reservation you refer to.

S. C.—Lieut. Sargent's "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," an excellent work, is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; price, \$1.50.

S.—Regulations governing the interior economy of general messes at military posts have not, so far as we are aware, been published, generally, to the Army, but each post establishes its own regulations in this particular. We can supply you with a few "points" if you so desire.

C.—Enlistments for three years commenced after Aug. 1, 1894, under the act of Congress approved that date, so that by August, 1897, there will be no more five-year men in service.

L. C. E.—There is no record at the War Department of the commissioning of any woman in the Army of the United States. Women have been enlisted, and have served in the field and in battle, and many have received pensions for their service, but they enlisted and served as men, and the secret was not discovered until after the perils had been passed. There is no provision of law or in the regulations that would enable a woman to become "regularly" an officer of the U. S. Army or Navy.

H. T.—A soldier discharged from the Army under G. O., A. G. O., 1890, could enlist in the Marine Corps without waiting two months, provided he obtains the consent and authority of the proper Marine Corps authorities. Keep a lookout in the "Army and Navy Journal" for early information as to movements of Navy vessels.

A SUBSCRIBER asks where the tactics, as revised by Gen. Ruger, can be purchased, and at what price. Answer.—The only portion of the tactics revised by Gen. Ruger thus far published is the "Manual of Arms." This has been published by the "Army and Navy Journal" at the price of ten cents. It is impossible to say when there will be a further publication. Probably not for some months.

H. S. asks: What is the present name of the U. S. steamer built in 1891 and known as protected cruiser No. 12, described in "Army and Navy Journal" of June 1, 1891, page 700? Answer.—The Columbia.

H. J. asks: Is a boy eighteen years of age, physically sound and having the other requisites of weight and

stature, eligible for enlistment into the U. S. Navy? If so, may he spend his first days of enlistment on some large battleship or cruiser, or must he first be placed upon a training vessel like the Vermont? Is it possible for one to obtain a commission through the ranks of the Navy, as is the case in the Army? Answer.—You cannot be enlisted as an apprentice, for the rules prescribe that an apprentice boy must be between the ages of 14 and 17 years of age and serve until they are 21. You can enlist as a landsman up to the age of 25, and up to 35 years of age if you possess a mechanical trade. You cannot rise from the ranks to a commission, but you can become a petty officer. You would have to take your chances as to the vessel you would be assigned to, and would first be sent aboard a receiving ship, from which you would be transferred.

R. T. K. asks: Where in New York City can I enlist in the U. S. Navy? What could I enlist as? I am an American, aged 21, height 5 feet 9 inches and weight 135 pounds. Not uniform struck, but like the water. Answer.—You can enlist as a landsman, or, if qualified, as machinist, plumber and fitter, boilermaker, cooper-smith, blacksmith, apothecary, etc. You can enlist at the Navy Yard, New York.

L. W. B. asks: A company being in column of fours, right in front, the Captain commands "On right into line, double time—march!" How is the movement executed. The question at issue is this: Can such a movement be made while marching in quick time? Answer.—While there is no such command as "On right into line, double time—march!" it is possible and proper to execute "On right into line!" in double time. The more tactical method would be to first put the column at the double time and then command "On right into line—march!" Notwithstanding which, if the command were given as first indicated, it can and should be executed.

C. O. asks: Has a Captain of the State Militia a right to detail a guard to the opera house and bring a member of his company to the armory on drill night? Answer.—If there has been an order issued that members of an organization must report for duty at a specific time, and some of them are known to be shirking duty at an opera house or elsewhere, a Captain of a company has certainly a right to enforce his orders, and this would undoubtedly give him the power to bring a member to duty from a place of amusement. In case of actual service men are brought from their homes or elsewhere wherever found, and the rule holds good at other times. An order is an order and must be obeyed.

M. C. J. asks: Infantry company undergoing inspection in its own armory by Major and Brigade Inspector, with Colonel and Inspector General present in armory. Guard established to inspect as to efficiency. Sentinel on post communicating with Major, the inspector, being examined and inspected, arms at port. The Colonel—Inspector General—passes within short distance and is known to sentinel undergoing inspection at that moment. Question: Should that sentinel salute the Colonel (rifle salute) in accordance with general rule, or is he excused from saluting by the provisions of the third paragraph under title "Privates of the Guard," Manual of Guard Duty, viz., engaged in the performance of a specific duty, to wit, undergoing inspection and examination by detailed inspecting officer? Answer.—The sentinel is at port arms and engaged in communication which requires his undivided attention. He should not, therefore, interrupt such unless the Inspector General approaches him for the purpose of himself opening communication, in which event the presence of the senior officer would supersede the junior and take precedence of his engagement.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The new Hotel Chamberlin, at Fort Monroe, Va., was formally opened to the public on Saturday, April 4, with imposing ceremonies. The arrival of the steamer from Washington on Saturday, with Secretary of the Navy, Herbert, Postmaster General Wilson and Gen. N. A. Miles, was a fitting tribute to the occasion. The hotel has been practically finished and furnished, and the care and expense taken in fitting the building for the reception of guests have been great. The carpets throughout the building being the most expensive that could be procured, its general appearance is such as to impress one with the idea that the owners really tried to see how much money they could invest in this part of the enterprise. Accompanying Secretary Herbert and the other distinguished persons with him were many Congressmen, Senators and Representatives, and the renowned Marine Band arriving with the party, lent brilliancy to the whole scene. After paying a visit to the flag ship New York, where he was received with naval honors, Secretary Herbert came ashore, accompanied by Adm. Bunce and Capt. Schley, and with a large number of guests, including many of the officers of the garrison, made a visit to the dry dock at Newport News, where the Secretary inspected the naval vessels being constructed there. The party returned to the fort in the afternoon, where, notwithstanding that it was Saturday, dress parade was given by the troops in honor of the occasion. After the parade the doors of the hotel were thrown open and the invited guests could be seen in most brilliant attire gathering in the large and beautiful ballroom of the hotel, and at 8 o'clock Mr. John L. Chamberlin stepped to the center of the ballroom and waved his hand to the leader of the Marine Band, and with the burst of music and the whirl of hundreds of merry dancers the hotel could be said to have been opened. The presence of so many distinguished guests gave a brilliancy to the affair that will be long remembered by those present. After the ball had been opened and the dancers were so engrossed with their pleasant exercises that they were practically oblivious to everything else, Mr. Chamberlin entertained at a banquet those of the guests who had been specially invited to be present. The banquet was served in a private dining room. On his right was Secretary Herbert, and on his left Postmaster General Wilson; opposite to him was Gen. Nelson A. Miles. At one end of the table sat Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Senator Butler, of South Carolina. At the other end were Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Congressman McMillin, of Tennessee. The guests included Adm. Bunce, Col. Frank, John P. Townsend, of the Knickerbocker Trust Co.; Congressman Allen, of Mississippi; Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, and many others. A letter from President Cleveland, expressing regret at his inability to attend, was read. The whole affair was most enjoyable, and every one present heartily wished success to the energetic founder of one of the most magnificent enterprises in the country.

Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., arrived at the post April 7. It is with sincere pleasure that we announce the partial recovery of Maj. E. B. Mosley, our genial Post Surgeon. The doctor has been seriously ill, but now shows signs of improvement. Sergt. Joseph D. Hayes, Bat. K, 4th Art., has been ordered to Fort Caswell, N. C., for six months, relieving Ord. Sergt. Bernheim, while the latter is on furlough.

RECENT DEATHS.

Since the death of Capt. Emmet Crawford, probably so many hearts in the Army have not been touched at one time with pangs of sorrow as were by the sad information of the death of Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., at Jefferson Barracks, last Sunday. Endowed by nature with figure and features that fall not to the lot of many men, he was blessed with a quiet, equitable disposition vouchsafed to few. Under sixteen years of age he held a commission, and was in the fore front of many of the fiercest battles of the war, and bore until his death the scars of ghastly wounds received in action—the school days of his profession. In his teens he was commissioned for Captain in the regular establishment with the popular "Jim" Martin, whose demise preceded his own but little over a year, and he imbibed from Martin many of the traits of character that make the ideal soldier on duty, the boon companion when off, and the devoted friend at all times. From 1871 to 1878 he was Adjutant of the 3d Cav., and those seven years he stood a buffer between the command and the commander. No officer stood so low in his estimation and regard not to merit and receive fair play and timely intervention to avert trouble. No commanding officer was so irritable or irascible that "Jack" did not succeed in his quiet way to tone down the exercise of authority to about the proper dignity of administration. Rosters were rosters, and mutual consent alone could secure a deviation from their mandates. And the duty of every nature had its roster. One sad recollection this untimely death recalls is that he is about the last of a coterie of congenial spirits who served together twenty-five years ago at the then remote, miserable, sickly, badly supplied station, Camp Verde, Ariz., the "Camp Sandy" since made famous by Capt. King in his charming tales of Army life. Cradlebaugh, Ford, Crawford, Thompson, Rheem and "Jack" Johnson—all of them above the average in appearance and bearing, all of them young, vigorous, buoyant, ambitious, all of more than average intelligence, all having human failings, all possessing more than the average number of virtues, all different, all congenial, then, and now—all gone. C. M.

John Urquhart, one of the few survivors of the defense of Fort Sumter, died April 2 in Leavenworth at the age of 72 years. The deceased first enlisted in 1858 in the 1st Art., and was at Sumter at the time of its evacuation. Urquhart served in the 1st Art. all through the war until 1865. He remained out of the service until 1867, when he joined the 14th Inf., in which he continued until 1880. He has lived in Leavenworth for several years, and of late was getting quite feeble. He was laid to rest in the national cemetery at Fort Leavenworth with military honors.

Maj. Hugo Hillebrandt, formerly of the 39th Regt., New York Vols., died at the residence of Gen. Robert Avery, U. S. A., in Brooklyn. He had served as a Lieutenant under Kossuth and Garibaldi, and on the Union side in the civil war. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and in 1864 was made Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and until 1868 served in North Carolina. He was subsequently appointed consul at Candia, Isle of Crete.

Capt. John Burgess Johnson, 3d U. S. Cav., who died Easter Sunday, April 5, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was the senior Captain of his regiment and stood sixth on the list of Captains of cavalry. He served with credit during the war as an officer of the 6th U. S. Colored Inf.; in 1866 was appointed 2d Lieutenant 7th U. S. Inf.; promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1867; assigned to 3d Cav. in 1871, and promoted Captain in 1878.

Mrs. Miller, who died April 3 at Fort McPherson, Ga., was the widow of Edwin F. Miller, of Philadelphia, and mother of Mrs. Bowen, wife of Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., with whom she had made her home for the past eight years. She had many friends in Army circles.

Those officers and men of the regular Army and volunteers who served at Beaufort and Hilton Head, S. C., in the years 1862-63, will learn with extreme regret the death of Mr. William H. Hyatt, who became endeared to them by many acts of kindness and hospitality.

H. Lamar Foote, who died April 7 in New York, was the son of Col. H. R. Foote, of the 2d and afterward of the 82d Regt. of New York Vols., during the war, and a nephew of the late Rear Adm. Foote, U. S. N.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Among the recent visitors at this place are Mrs. Dare, mother of Lieut. Dare, of the 12th Inf., and sister of Lieut. Col. Egbert, 6th Inf.

Lieut. Harbeson has been out on a hunting leave of three weeks. Lieuts. Drew, Davis and Siviter made a short visit to Fort Robinson last week.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Taylor, 12th Inf., has been visiting in St. Louis. The Bal Poudre given by Col. and Mrs. Andrews was a most enjoyable affair.

The gymnasium is now running very successfully under the charge of Lieut. Harvey.

Instruction of the officers in the duties of litter bearers and first aid began on the 31st of March.

Col. Biddle and Maj. Chaffee, 9th Cav., and Lieut. Clark, 12th Inf., arrived here on March 31 to continue the examination of Sergt. Bradley, Co. D, 12th Inf., a candidate for promotion. Lieut. Clark has been at Fort Robinson for some time past on duty with the Examining Board.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "An incident just reported from Germany will bear out the remarks we made in our last issue with regard to the decreasing power of the rifle as a weapon of destruction, with every improvement made in its construction. A soldier of the 7th Regt. of Uhlans, quartered at Sarrebourg, found the Prussian military service so galling that he determined to commit suicide, and shot himself through the chest with his carbine in a field near the barracks. The ball went through his right lung and out at his back, but in spite of the wound the soldier was able to walk back to barracks, and it was not until he reached his room that he fell down insensible. He was taken to the hospital, and there seems every likelihood of his wound healing completely, and leaving him as sound as ever in a short time. The object of rifle fire is not to kill the enemy, but to disable them, and military men on the continent are asking themselves whether, in the next war, a large proportion of the wounded, even of those who have received serious wounds, will not be able to fight again after a day or two." A single example is not conclusive, one way or the other. We have known of a man who lived for years after having a tamping iron driven through his head, from chin to crown, by the premature explosion of a blast.

"An exhaustive history of the British Navy from the earliest times down to the present day" is announced by Sampson Low & Co., to be written by the best-known naval writers of England and America. Mr. Clowes is to edit it. The first volume of 500 or 600 pages will bring the record down to about the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The regulations regarding the graduating exercises at the Infantry and Cavalry School adopted by Col. Hawkins, upon the recommendation of Capt. Wagner, require each member of the class to submit for the approval of the instructor in military art a subject for an essay on some military theme, and to each will be assigned a number to accompany his essay in lieu of a signature. Each essay must be typewritten and within the limits of 2,000 and 20,000 words. To the essay must be appended a bibliographical note setting forth the books, manuscripts and other authorities consulted in the preparation of the paper. Each member of the class will be required to sign a certificate that he has received no assistance from any person in the preparation of his essay, and that he has consulted no authorities other than those mentioned in the bibliographical note. Essays found to possess a high order of merit will be officially published in such a manner as may be decided upon by the school staff. In marking the essays, their military merit will be alone considered, but in recommending essays for publication their literary merit will also be taken into consideration.

WEST POINT.

Guard mounting, dress parade, drills in artillery tactics and practical military engineering were begun last week and the most was made of the few days of fine weather, which have been followed by a return to winter temperature and winter surroundings. Snow fell on Monday morning, but by afternoon it had melted sufficiently to permit the holding of artillery drill on the cavalry plain.

The work of excavation for the foundation of the new Memorial Hall is progressing as rapidly as the weather permits.

Mrs. James Biddle, of Detroit, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Barrette.

Mrs. Ernst and the Misses Ernst have returned from a sojourn in Washington. Mrs. Postlethwaite and Miss Carolyn spent Sunday at the post as the guests of Mrs. Ernst. Mr. Paul Mills, who is a student at Yale, is spending the Easter holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Mills.

The morning services at the cadet chapel on Easter Sunday were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, who was the guest of Col. Ernst.

Prof. and Mrs. Mercer left for Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday. Prof. Mercer has been granted leave of absence for three months. He is far from well. Capt. Lusk and family, who have been spending the past two months abroad, are expected to return to the post this week.

The hall which will mark the opening of the new Army Service Barracks will take place this evening. The new barracks, consisting of the old soldiers' hospital, renovated and enlarged, will doubtless be thoroughly appreciated by the detachment.

The cadets' Easter hop on Saturday evening, April 11, promises to be as successful as usual. The number of guests expected to be present will fully equal, if it does not exceed, the customary attendance.

The new statue of Fame, which will replace the figure of Victory, which now surmounts the Battle monument, is said to have reached our shores from France. The new design, which is of bronze, is in many respects similar to the present statue. The main points of difference appear to be as follows, viz., the pose of the figure, which rests serenely upon the ball surmounting the shaft; the size, which is somewhat less, and the disposal of the drapery, which is less flowing. Macmonnies, the famous sculptor, designed both figures.

Thus early in the year is the question of football occupying the minds of all interested in athletics. Cadet W. D. Connor, who stands at the head of the present second class, has been elected to succeed Cadet King, who will graduate in June. Cadet Connor's position on the team will be half-back. The following dates have been published as among those secured for the football season next fall. A date with Harvard could not be secured, as that college had already made engagements: Oct. 3, Tufts College; Oct. 10, Trinity; Oct. 17, Princeton; Oct. 24, Union; Oct. 31, Yale; Nov. 7, Wesleyan; Nov. 21, Brown.

We were pleased to see that Mr. Thomas P. Curtis, son of the late Col. H. P. Curtis, has been making a fine record in the games at Athens, Greece. His proficiency has occasioned considerable surprise among better known athletes, but was not wholly unexpected by his friends.

Capt. J. A. Augur, who succeeds Col. Mills when he has completed his present tour of duty as commandant of cadets at the Military Academy, is very pleasantly remembered at the Point, having served a tour as instructor of cavalry tactics about ten years ago.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, accompanied by their son, arrived at their country home, Pine Terrace, Highland Falls, last week.

Cadet Appointments, Military Academy.

Charles L. Filtean, Idaho Springs, (2d Dist.), Colo.; John P. Sullivan, New Orleans (2d Dist.), La.; Gordon Robinson, Alt., New Orleans (2d Dist.), La.; Jacob Joseph, New York City (9th Dist.), N. Y.; E. J. Treacy (Alt.), New York City (9th Dist.), N. Y.; Harvey Stovall, Athens (8th Dist.), Ga.; Joseph F. Jones, Greenville (3d Dist.), Tex.; Henry M. Rollins (Alt.), Merit (3d Dist.) Tex.; Ferny G. Lane, Neosangua (1st Dist.), Ia.; Gordon Jordan Chason, Iron City (2d Dist.), Ga.; Russell Fleming (Alt.), Bainbridge (2d Dist.), Ga.

Secretary Lamont has refused the request of Lieut. Col. W. B. Hughes, the Quartermaster in charge of the Quartermaster's depot in Baltimore, to correct an alleged error in the record of that officer which would have the effect of continuing him in active service until October, 1897. Under the age given by Lieut. Col. Hughes when he entered West Point he was born in 1832 and would therefore retire in 1896. In looking over some family records, Lieut. Col. Hughes has found that he was really born in October, 1833, so that he does not reach the retiring age of 64 years until October, 1897. Had Secretary Lamont allowed Lieut. Col. Hughes' claim it would have increased the possibilities of his appointment as Quartermaster General when Gen. Batchelder retires. He will in any event get his promotion to a colonelcy before retirement, but with an additional year to serve his chance of obtaining the office of Chief of the Department would have been greatly strengthened.

The friends of Lieut. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., will be glad to learn that he is convalescing from his illness. He had an operation performed for appendicitis in an advanced stage and he is certainly to be congratulated upon his prospect toward recovery.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

There has been much absurd talk from time to time in daily newspapers, especially in New York City, concerning the imprisonment of members of the Guard for failure to perform their duty and meet the obligations they voluntarily assumed when they enlisted. Column after column has been filled with this rubbish, and those unacquainted with military affairs are led to believe that the delinquent guardsman is languishing in jail, the victim of the grossest injustice. The simple fact of the matter is that all such delinquents are unworthy of any sympathy; they are invariably men who after enlisting become tired of the service and shirk duty. They ignore the agreement they made to perform duty, and oftentimes do not even take the trouble to appear before a delinquency court when summoned, or even before the C. O. to make an appeal from the finding of a court when they are granted this opportunity. Almost invariably these men refuse to take the trouble to make any excuse for their delinquency, and treat the matter with the utmost contempt. Then when they are summarily dealt with, a hue and cry is raised about the injustice of the military service. One of the best answers to these allegations is that quoted from Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald in reference to the case of Pvt. Mayorg, of Co. D, 12th Regt., who was deservedly locked up for not meeting his obligations of duty. When asked by a reporter if he did not think such treatment a hardship, the General was quoted as saying: "It may, of course, be a hardship, but, then, you might say also that every man is worthy of sympathy who breaks the law. There must be a stand made somewhere in cases of that kind or else the discipline of the National Guard could not be preserved. These cases of imprisonment for non-payment of dues are common, and all I can say is that while it is the law the law should be enforced. Whether it would be advisable to change the law is another thing."

Adj. Gen. McAlpin, when seen, if he has been correctly reported, took the ground that the court of which Lieut. Col. Butt was president and whose proceedings were reviewed and indorsed by Col. Dowd, in obeying the military rules of the State, has been guilty of an injustice. The statement attributed to the General will certainly be read with some astonishment. The reporter among other things said: "Such instances where guardsmen are forced to suffer punishment so unjustly are rare, are they not, General?" In reply the General is quoted as saying: "Fortunately, they happen but seldom. When they occur we, at headquarters, are powerless to interfere; at least, until so much time has elapsed that interference can accomplish nothing practically. There are regulations that must be lived up to, and this is one of the cases where their enforcement apparently works a grievous hardship. I recall a similar instance not long ago in the 9th Regt., but, as I have said, they are rare. You may rest assured that if headquarters could do anything to make Mayorg's situation less trying it would be done, and that quickly." It would be interesting to learn how many acts of injustice have been committed by delinquency courts, which headquarters have been powerless to interfere with, and does the Adjutant General really mean to say that enforcing military law is an injustice?

12th N. Y.—COLONEL H. DOWD.

The veterans of the 12th N. Y. are looking forward with considerable anticipation to their annual reunion and banquet, to be held at the Hotel Savoy, on Tuesday evening, April 21. The dinner will be served in the new banquet hall, and amid the beautiful surroundings and elegance the veterans will make a grand rally. The dinner will be further enlivened by the attendance of a number of prominent speakers. The veterans are requested to notify Capt. William H. Schwalbe, secretary, 362 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., as to their intention of being present, and forward the necessary remittance at once. "In choosing these most delightful surroundings for this annual celebration," says Capt. Schwalbe, "the committee realized the fact that as each year rolls on, one by one our comrades drop out to answer to the roll call of eternity. Hence, as we meet but once each year, for a grand rally, we have felt that nothing is too good or too grand for the veterans who have served the Old 12th faithfully and honorably, to enjoy and remember, and we hope every member will make a special effort to be present and participate." The active regiment will be reviewed by Maj. Gen. D. Butterfield the same evening and a reception will follow. A new stand of colors will be presented the same evening. A rifle team from the regiment is to be sent to Savannah, Ga., to take part in the Interstate rifle contests to be held there May 11 to 16, inclusive. The athletic games held at the armory on April 8 under the auspices of Co. A proved a great success.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the inspection of drills during the coming camp season there is, it is said, to be a decided change, and in this connection the Philadelphia "Item" says: "The old way of giving a list of movements to a battalion commander will be dropped, as will also the battalion drills. Instead, there will be regimental drills, which will give the Colonels an opportunity to display their knowledge of the drill regulations. There will be no list of movements furnished for these maneuvers. The Inspector General will accompany the Colonel and request him to place his regiment in a certain position. Then the manner of handling and time consumed will be noted. In this way movement after movement will be called for, all depending upon the position of the regiment and nature of the ground, and, of course, under such conditions, the movements will be different for the several commands. The location of the camp has not been officially announced, but there is a quiet intimation that Mount Gretna has been decided upon."

Col. Porter, of the 2d Regt., in orders to his command, says: "The commanding officer congratulates the regiment upon the attainment of its long-wished-for removal to new quarters. It is hardly necessary for him to set forth the enormous advantage to the command to be derived from the change of armories. He wishes to call attention to the fact that, good as the regiment has been in the past, it must be still better in the future. A regiment that has done so well in the cramped quarters of National Guards Hall should be able to surpass itself in a new drill hall such as that into which it marched on March 21. * * * For the purpose of instruction in saluting and military courtesy, the drill floor and staircases will be considered to be out of doors; the officers' room, non-commissioned staff room, company rooms, Quartermaster's room and boiler room will be considered indoors. That portion of the regimental parade ground which has not been built over will continue to be used by the companies for open-air drills when the weather will permit." The anniversary parade of the 1st Regt., Col. Bowman, will take place on April 18.

7th N. Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

The review parade and presentation of the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service took place at the armory on Thursday evening, April 2, 1896. The reviewing officer was Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, U. S. A. The General was accompanied by his entire staff and also Col. Worth and officers of the 13th U. S. Inf. and all the ladies from Governors Island. The 7th presented a remarkably fine appearance, wearing, of course, the full-dress gray and white trousers. The two battalions, commanded by Maj. Abrams and Conover respectively, each paraded five commands of thirty-two files. The battalion formations were made as they always are in the 7th—prompt and accurate, as was also the regimental formation, which, for review, was in line of masses. Indeed, so prompt were they that Adjutant's call for battalion formation was sounded at 8:10, and at 8:20 the reviewing party had approached the right of the line. When arms were presented to the reviewing officer the field music sounded three ruffles, which, in our opinion was a misconstruction of Paragraph 422, appendix to the Drill Regulations, which prescribe three ruffles for a Lieutenant General, or Major General commanding a division or a department of the Army. Of course, the men in the ranks were steady during the review in line. One thousand pieces of statuary could not have been more so. For the passage in review the battalions changed direction by the left flank, which was faultlessly executed. It was noticed, however, that the six inch interval between files was not uniformly observed during the march past; in fact, in two or three companies there was considerable crowding as the four united in line before approaching the reviewing stand, and in all the companies the rear ranks were closed up to the old facing distance prescribed in Upton Tactics, but the alignments were perfect, the salutes speedily executed. After the passage in review the battalions were again formed for parade. The regimental parade, which was in line, was from beginning to end a perfect ceremony. After quite a long drill in the manual, the following officers and men received the Cross of Honor: Gold bar (20 years' service)—Q. M. Sergt. George J. Sontag, Sergt. Joseph Williams, Privts. John K. Green and William M. Morgan; silver bar (15 years)—Capt. William A. Valentine and Robert McLean, 1st Lieut. Morton B. Steele, Sergts. H. V. D. Black, Theodor Guerra, James W. B. Rockwell and Theodore Babcock, Jr., Corp. Charles H. Cadwell, Pvt. John Daniel, Jr.; Cross of Honor, in bronze (10 years)—Capt. Harry W. Janssen, 1st Lieut. McWilliam, 2d Lieut. F. H. Clark, Adj. De Witt C. Falls, Battr. Sergt. Maj. L. E. Vannier, 1st Sergt. Percy L. Klock and Henry V. Keen, Sergts. James Dougherty, J. M. Jones and Battr. Q. M. Sergt. Henry A. Bostwick, Corps. Charles E. Maxfield, William H. Whitall, F. J. Burke, Amadee J. Vaast, Jr., Privts. D. Clark Balch, Emmons Clark, Jr., R. C. Corner, Edward B. Fernand, William H. Frame, Charles E. Gleason, Edward P. Lessup, S. P. Lassall, Charles T. Leonard, F. B. McGay, Fred. Martin, Jr., H. C. Miller, Emil T. Palmenberg, F. C. Pollard, C. A. J. Queckberner, Charles H. Reisig, John W. Salter, Jr., John W. Schelpert, Alexander M. Simpson, John T. Wainwright, William A. Dixon and Benjamin F. Goodspeed, Capt. James B. Dewson, Q. M. Sergt. Albert Delaheld, Privts. Frank McCoy, William E. Stark and Wm. M. Morgan received the Cross of Honor with the figure 7 set with brilliants for 25 years' service. Drummer Jacob McKeever received the Field Musician's Cross of Honor with the figure 7 set with brilliants for 25 years' service; Drummer Andrew M. Campbell the gold bar for 20 years' service; Drummer George Colyer, the silver bar for 15 years' service. After this ceremony bayonets were unfixed (which, by the way, was not executed as prescribed in the new manual, for the pieces were carried to the left side, as in the old tactics) and a short drill in the evolutions of the regiment gone through. Each movement was executed with that degree of perfection that is always seen in the 7th. After this drill the companies were dismissed, the band rendered a most excellent concert in front of the Veterans' Room, and Col. Appleton and the officers entertained Gen. Ruger and party at the Hotel Buckingham, where a dinner was served. A rather incongruous sight was witnessed outside the armory—a sentinel on guard, wearing the full-dress uniform with white trousers and an overcoat. A straw hat would have completed the effect.

9th N. Y.—COLONEL W. SEWARD.

Cos. F, I, and K drilled in the school of the battalion on Monday evening, March 23, 1896, under command of Maj. Lorian. Cos. F and K each paraded twenty files, but Co. I had only twelve files front and four blanks in the rear rank. It was rather late when Adjutant's call was sounded at 8:30, and the first formation was for battalion parade, which, while with the exception of a somewhat ragged manual, was a very creditable performance, it seemed to be a waste of time. When questioned about it, the C. O. remarked that, as a battalion parade was part of the D. R., it was as necessary to practice that as any other part. This, however, is hardly plausible, for there is nothing executed in a parade but what should be instructed in a company drill, with the exception of the formation and sound off, and the attending ceremonies, but the men in the ranks have practically nothing to do with this. If the men are well instructed in the school of the soldier and company, and the guides understand their duties, there need be no fear but what such a simple affair as battalion parade will be successful. When the officers marched up to the commanding officer at the conclusion of the parade the men were subjected to an unnecessary strain by being kept at attention while the officers discussed the next formation and the drill, and to their credit, be it said, they stood at attention; not a man moved. After parade the companies marched to their respective parades, and equalized into four commands of twelve files each. The formation was very good indeed, the dressing prompt and accurate, and the intervals between companies correct. The first movement executed was column of companies break from the right to march to the left, and, with the exception that in changing direction some of the companies wheeled rather than turned, the movement was very good. It was a mistake, however, to attempt to form left front into line from column of companies, where there was only enough space for two companies; if there had been enough room for three companies the object aimed at could have been accomplished, which is the manner in which the companies arrive on the line—that is, the second company executes fours left forward, fours left, and changes direction to the left, when near the line, and the rear companies execute fours left column, half right, but in this case only the second company could probably execute their part of the movement. With these few exceptions the drill was very good indeed. The movements for which there was sufficient room were executed in a man-

that no adverse criticism can be made upon them; the alignments were very good, the distances in columns of fours, and the interval between files being well kept and the men during the entire drill were soldierly and attentive.

13th N. Y.—COL. W. L. WATSON.

The non-commissioned officers' drills in the 13th N. Y., under Lieut. Col. Luscomb, were continued on Wednesday evening, April 1, with a marked improvement, even on the excellent drill put up by the non-com.'s on the Saturday previous. The effect of the preceding instruction was noticeable, particularly in the precision of the fours in wheeling and the turning of head and eyes toward the marching flank during the wheeling of the fours. The same steadiness and strict attention remarked in the former drill were again conspicuous. Nearly every movement in the platoon drill was executed. "Form company, left oblique, double time," and from column of fours in double time "Column of platoons, first platoon fours left," "Platoons, right forward, fours right," and finally swinging the full company front of forty files across the armory in double time, were all executed in splendid form. During the drill Col. Luscomb gave the order "Fall out," and just about as the non-com.'s were assuming the most comfortable seats obtainable, startled them by a ringing command "Fall in," with "fours right" so sharply on top of it, that the liveliest kind of jumping was necessary to get in place in time for the command "March!" Under this kind of instruction the men imbibe the snap and energy of the instructor and the drill is entirely free from drag. In the manual and the loading and firing, excellent work was done, while in the dressing the left arms came up and dropped together with as sharp and distinct a cadence as in the manual. The last drill of the non-com.'s, Tuesday, April 21, will be interesting.

22d N. Y.—COL. J. T. CAMP.

The annual Easter Monday review and reception of the regiment, held in the armory on April 6, proved a great success, militarily and socially, and the regiment made a fine display. The reviewing officer was Maj. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A., who was accompanied by a staff of nine. Assembly was sounded at 8:30, the battalion forming very handsomely in three successive lines at 8:45, having been equalized into four commands, each of sixteen files. The first battalion was in command of Maj. Bartlett, with Lieut. Treadwell, Adjutant; second battalion, Maj. Demarest, with Lieut. Daly, Adjutant; and third battalion, Capt. Thurston, with Lieut. Stott, Adjutant. The formation of the regiment by Adj. Hart in line of masses was executed in faultless style, and when reported to Col. Camp it presented a fine appearance. While the reviewing party was passing around the lines the men preserved the utmost steadiness. In the passage correct intervals and distances between ranks were carefully preserved, while the fronts of companies could hardly be improved upon, especially in the first battalion under Maj. Bartlett. The first company of this battalion, however, went by at a right shoulder instead of at port arms. The distances between some of the companies was faulty, and in the narrow confines of an armory this must invariably be so. After the regiment had handsomely reformed Co. C, Capt. Liljendahl, was called to the front, where Gen. Ruger, on behalf of the regiment, presented it with the officers' trophy won in shooting competition in the armory range. Gen. Ruger congratulated the company upon its ability. Co. A, Capt. Murphy, was next ordered to the front and presented with the Marion-Sims trophy won by Pvt. Parly in competitive examination in Hospital Corps. Chaplain Dunnell made the presentation. The sharpshooters of the regiment were also ordered to the front and presented with medals. Parade followed, which was taken by Lieut. Col. King, and proved a perfect ceremony. The selections of the band, under Director Herbert, during the military ceremonies were freely criticized as very poor, especially the marching time.

47th N. Y.—COL. J. G. EDDY.

This organization assembled for review, parade and presentation of long-service medals in its armory on Monday evening, April 6, 1896. The two battalions were equalized into four commands of twenty files and were reformed and turned over to Maj. Eddy and Quick in very good shape. The regimental formation, which was in line of masses, was also very creditably made and presented to Col. Eddy, who at once prepared for review. Gen. J. V. Meserole, the first Colonel of the regiment, was the reviewing officer, and was accompanied by the 47th Regt. Veteran Association. During the review the men were, as usual, steady in the ranks. After the review in line the battalions changed direction by the left flank, which movement was admirably executed. The passage in review was very good, the distances well kept and the salutes of the officers very timely rendered. The alignments also were very good. A little more drilling in the manual of the sword would not harm the staff. They are somewhat inclined to be a trifle careless in that respect. In the parade the battalion formations were somewhat slow owing to the fact that Maj. Eddy was handicapped by a Lieutenant acting as Battalion Adjutant who was called upon unawares to act in that capacity and who had no time to prepare himself. He gave the command "Present arms!" before receiving the reports of the 1st Sergeants, and when corrected by the Major called the 1st Sergeants to the front and center while the battalion was still at a present. The regimental formation was, as before, in line of masses and was well executed. The ceremony was marred by a man in the front rank of the first company of the first battalion who, during the sound off, followed every movement of the band, and who also made motions to some one on the stands nearby. The manual was not up to the usual high standard of the 47th. Before dismissal Co. A, Capt. H. C. Lyon, was called to the front and center and presented with the veteran's trophy for the best attendance at drill during the past year. This is the second time Co. A has won this trophy; last year they were also the winners. Long-service medals were presented as follows: For 25 years, Pvt. George W. Place; 15 years, Adj. Barnes, Capt. Sullivan, 1st Sergt. Merick, Sergt. Kelley, Corp. Cherry, Mus. James E. Bruen, Pvt. Thomas H. Dickson; 10 years, Capt. H. C. Lyon, Capt. Mich. J. Colligan, 1st Lieut. Thos. E. Jackson, Sergt. Maj. Wm. J. Gorman, Ord. Sergt. Wm. L. Coultas, Sergt. Wm. R. Collins, Sergt. Joseph F. Place, Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Graham, Q. M. Sergt. DeWitt W. Smith, Q. M. Sergt. Thomas W. Hayes, Lance Corp. Nathaniel Heat, Privts. H. H. Spencer, Chas. A. Younge, Benj. Tillinghast, Fletcher W. Betts, Wm. Wahn, William Geary, Mus. Saml. Raphael. After the usual salute to the colors the men were dismissed and a reception tendered to the veterans in the veterans' room, and they and the invited guests were, as usual, hospitably entertained upstairs, where an excellent collation was served.

69th N. Y.—COL. SMITH.

An election for Captain in Co. D, 69th N. Y., at which Col. Smith presided, was held on April 3, the candidates being Lieut. Daniel J. Dowdney, of Co. E, 69th Regt., and Lieut. J. J. Kennedy, of Co. D, 22d Regt.,

both excellent officers. The result of the ballot was that Dowdney received 35 ballots and Kennedy 34, the former being thus elected. Each party had made a hot canvass and great interest was manifested in the result. Col. Smith congratulated the company upon the result and gave them some good advice, and Capt.-elect Dowdney thanked the men for electing him, and accepted the position, also inviting the entire company out for refreshments. The men displayed the most exemplary behavior during the election, but after leaving the company room a number of the defeated party exhibited considerable dissatisfaction and the feeling shown was certainly very bitter. Some of the men resented the alleged interference of the chaplain in the election and seemed to think Lieut. Kennedy had been defeated by unfair methods. It does not appear that there are any just grounds for such allegations and certainly every member had the privilege of casting his vote with all freedom and secrecy. It would be much more advisable for the Kennedy men to accept defeat gracefully than to waste their time in useless protests, and it is hoped that they will all fall into line and work for the interest of the company. In Capt.-elect Dowdney Co. D have secured a competent officer and one whom they should respect.

CONNECTICUT.

The Quartermaster General has commenced to issue, in filling requisitions for new clothing, trousers of standard Army material, which is a heavier and, it is believed, a better wearing cloth than the fine smooth-finish cloth heretofore issued. A movement is on foot to organize the "Second Division, Naval Militia, C. N. G." at Hartford. About 60 young men have signed a petition asking the Governor to organize them as such. Among the names are H. H. Eames, Felton Parker and Lyman B. Perkins, all graduates of the Naval Academy and ex-officers of the Navy. Capt. Philo N. McGiffin, late of the U. S. Navy, who commanded the Chinese battleship Cheun Yuen in the battle of the Yalu, who now resides in Hartford, has been asked to command the division in case it is organized. It is not known what action the authorities will take. Connecticut already has two divisions of Naval Militia at New Haven (one an Engineer division, which have just been organized into a Naval Battalion. Col. Charles S. Burdett, commanding 1st Regt., C. N. G., has tendered a review to the Brigade Commander, Gen. George Haven, at Hartford, on the evening of April 22. Decorations in small arms practice for 1895 will be presented by the Brigade Commander at that time. The Adjutant-General has appointed 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Crossman, Co. I, 4th Regt., to be Captain, and Corp. C. C. Walker to be 2d Lieutenant, both with rank from March 13, 1896. On the evenings of April 6 and 7 Co. F, 1st Regt., C. N. G. (Hartford City Guard), gave its new opera, "The Ice Maidens," which was written by a member of the company, and all the parts taken by members. It was the greatest success of anything ever undertaken by this famous company, whose history deserves a word.

The Hartford City Guard was born of the momentous events which immediately predated the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. It was organized as an independent company Jan. 8, 1861, none too soon, for with the firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, came President Lincoln's call for troops and the great uprising of the martial spirit in the North. The Hartford City Guard responded by sending to the front Co. A, 1st Regt., Heavy Artillery, Connecticut Volunteers, the first company accepted by the government for three years of the war. One hundred and eleven men enlisted in this company, and during its service 302 officers and men joined its ranks, 15 of whom laid down their lives for their country. The service of the members of the Hartford City Guard in the war was not confined to those who joined the war company. Sixty-two active and three honorary members held commissions during the War of the Rebellion, three enlisted in the regular Army, and twelve won brevet rank. The roll of honor, members who were killed or died in the service, contains ten names; seven others were wounded. Ever since the first parade under Capt. Leverett G. Hemingway, May 1, 1861, the company has held the front rank in the military forces of the State. It remained an independent company until Sept. 11, 1861, when it was organized as artillery, Co. A, 1st Regt., Connecticut Militia. On Aug. 18, 1865, it was changed to Battery D, Light Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, and on Aug. 1, 1871, obtained its present State designation, Co. F, 1st Regt., C. N. G.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The resignation of Adjts. Wieners and Truman, Q. M. Pratt and Capt. Taylor, of the 9th N. Y., which were sent in some time ago by reason of an appointment on the staff of the Colonel of an officer they did not care to associate with, have been withdrawn, and the officers in question have been returned to duty with the regiment. Unless we are very much mistaken, however, the feeling of the staff and the majority of the line officers toward the single officer who is the innocent cause of this episode, is anything but cordial, and his position will not be a pleasant one, as he will be practically ostracized.

Co. A, 22d N. Y., Capt. Murphy, will hold an informal reception in the armory on Monday evening, April 13. The regimental athletic club has elected the following officers: President, Capt. M. B. Thurston; vice-president, Capt. Frank Isherwood; treasurer, Capt. E. W. Dayton; secretary, Sergt. Maj. A. W. Rider; recording secretary, Pvt. G. G. Hollander; marshal, Lieut. B. S. Hart.

The Old Guard of New York, Maj. Sloan, will parade at St. Thomas Church on Wednesday, April 22, in celebration of the anniversary of its organization.

Adj. W. H. Truman, of the 9th N. Y., who was elected junior 1st Lieutenant of the 1st Battery, will be unable to accept. Senior 2d Lieut. Lyman will probably be elected in his stead. A. W. Lingeman, who served five years as a Corporal in the U. S. artillery and five years as a Sergeant in the 4th U. S. Cav., has been elected junior 2d Lieutenant, and is a very promising officer. He will be promoted senior 2d Lieutenant next week. Capt. Wendel is now president of the brigade board for the examination of mounted non-commissioned officers. Corp. Hathaway, of Co. F, 22d Regt., is to be elected junior 2d Lieutenant. He has an excellent record.

The first annual games and reception of the 14th Regt. A. A. and Bay Ridge A. C. at the 14th Regt. armory, Brooklyn, on next Monday evening, April 13, promises to be a very successful event.

Adj. Gen. H. A. Axline, of Ohio, announces that in connection with the annual inspection to be made this season at least 12 hours' notice will be given to commandants. All inspections will be held strictly in accordance with the provisions of the D. R., as exemplified and explained by orders from the War Department.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade N. Y., has accepted an invitation to review the 71st Regt. on Wednesday evening, April 22, in the armory. This honor Col. Greene extended in appreciation of the courtesy the 71st

received while in Brooklyn on strike duty in January, 1895. Gen. Fitzgerald and staff, 1st Brigade; all the Colonels of regiments in the 1st and 2d Brigades, have been invited, as well as all the field officers of the 13th Regt.; the citizens committee of Brooklyn, who rendered aid to many guardsmen, in providing overshoes, etc., and the officers of the Hamilton Club, who gave a dinner to the commissioned officers. The invited guests will be entertained at the Waldorf by Col. Greene after the review, which is also to be followed by a reception. Co. G, Capt. Timpson, have unanimously elected Pvt. W. W. Despard, of Co. G, 23d Regt., a 2d Lieutenant. It is said he has a record of 100 per cent. in the 23d for many years.

Brig. Gen. A. Ordway, District of Columbia Militia, announces, under date of April 2, that staff officers of regiments under date of April 2, that staff officers of regiments by the following devices upon their shoulder-knots and shoulder-straps: Adjutants—A shield bearing thirteen stars, embroidered in silver or made of silver metal, according to pattern. Quartermasters—The insignia of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, made of gold, silver metal gilded, or copper enameled. Surgeons—The insignia of the Medical Department of the Army, embroidered in dead gold bullion, or made of gold or gilt metal, in exact imitation of gold embroidery. Inspectors of Rifle Practice—A marksman's badge, embroidered in silver, bull's-eye black, or made of silver metal, bull's-eye black.

Lieut. H. B. Moore, Asst. Insp. of R. P. of the 23d N. Y., has offered a handsome prize to the regiment for team shooting in the armory range. The prize is a bronze, entitled "The Janizary," from the fine collection of bronzes in Tiffany's art rooms. The Janizary pictured in this beautiful bronze is a fine representation of a Turkish soldier, and while his equipments establish his rank as that of a private, the inlaying of metal in the musket and other weapons are indicative of his higher social position as a member of the Sultan's bodyguard. This bodyguard is selected from those branches of the army bearing the same relation to the Government as our citizen soldiers or National Guard. The bronze measures over three feet in height, and, while very decorative, it is a strictly correct representation of the subject and highly artistic. At the base is a plate bearing the inscription and date. The trophy is offered for annual competition, teams of 18 men, and will become the property of the company winning it three times.

Lieut. Weaver, 2d U. S. Art., the instructor in heavy artillery for the 1st Inf., Mass. Vol. Militia, reports to the Adjutant General that the command is taking great interest in its work, and already shows most commendable knowledge of the work of heavy artillery.

During the coming encampments at South Framingham, Mass., says the Boston "Herald," the signal corps will be called upon to furnish gabions, fascines, etc., to be used by the troops in building field fortifications. Bridge building will also be undertaken. It is proposed, if possible, to issue extra blouses and trousers to the troops to be used when engaged in field work.

The officers of the 9th Inf., Mass. V. M., will dine at the American House on the evening of April 20.

The military and civic ball and prize drill of Co. D, 8th Inf., Mass. V. M. (Lynn Light Infantry), postponed from March 27, will be held at the armory, Lynn, Friday evening, April 17. Prize drill from 8 to 9 o'clock; dancing, 9 to 1 o'clock.

Gov. Foster, of Louisiana, on April 5, ordered seventy-five men of the Washington Artillery, with a battery and a Gatling gun, to St. Landry Parish, to preserve peace.

The veterans of the 7th N. Y. will hold their annual dinner at Sherry's on Monday evening, April 20. The annual inspection and muster of the regiment will be made on Thursday evening, April 16.

Maj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adj. Gen. of New York, will review the 8th N. Y. on Thursday evening, April 23. Col. Chauncey has appointed Surg. H. Bierhoff Quartermaster of the 1st Battalion. Co. E, Capt. Stauch, has decided to hold a joint bicycle and athletic meeting in the armory with the Greenwich wheelmen on Friday evening, May 1. The athletic portion of the programme will be followed by a dance. The prizes in the events, which are to be open to all amateurs, are to be gold and oxidized watches. Sergt. Quigley, of the 22d Regt., has been elected a 2d Lieutenant in Co. C.

The 14th N. Y., Col. Michell, will hold a reception in honor of its war veterans on Saturday evening, May 3.

The field officers of the 69th N. Y. have tendered a dinner to Col. Smith at the Imperial on Tuesday evening, April 14.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The bill before the Legislature of Massachusetts for the increase of enlisted force of the brigade by the addition of three staff corps, has become a law. Some of the principal features of the new law are as follows: The Commander is done away with, thereby destroying the continuity of rank, the Surgeon is the only staff officer left with positive rank, while the Assistant Surgeon is in the same class with the other staff officers. The addition to the brigade came in the form of an engineer force, a signal corps and a torpedo division. No provision is made in regard to the pay of the fifteen firemen, who rate as privates of infantry in the engineer force, neither is any provision made for the pay of eight enlisted men connected with the signal corps. The most peculiar clause in the law provides that no election shall be held or appointments made until the number of officers in the brigade is reduced to the number provided for by this bill, and as there are a round dozen more officers now in the brigade than the new law calls for and as it distinctly provides that they shall not be affected by the operation of the same, it will be seen that the next election is in the somewhat distant future. The ultimate result of the new law will be to reduce the number of officers by twenty-two and increase the number of enlisted men about fifty.

The annual tour of duty of the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts will be preceded by the fall field day, so called, and will begin Monday, June 22, and last until Saturday, the 27th. It is hoped that a large proportion of the men will volunteer to go on board ship on the afternoon of the 20th, so that the routine will cover eight days. Efforts are being made to obtain a loan from the Navy Department of as many steam launches as will be necessary to move the brigade, it being the intention now to devote most of the time to small boat work.

The Newport (R. I.) Naval Reserve Torpedo Company has voted to enter a crew of ten in the Naval Reserve Crew's Regatta on the Harlem River, New York City, on May 30. The company's crew is the champion of the Rhode Island Naval Reserve, and is considered very strong. It has twice beaten the crew of the Bristol Reserves, and July 4 it won a victory over a crew of the regular navy from the torpedo station. Its only defeat was by the champion crew of the North Atlantic Squadron last summer.

THE DEFENDER CUP.

The Defender Cup was made by Messrs. Black, Starr & Frost, of New York. With all its decoration it is still a cup, as will be seen by the reproduction herewith, and not removed from the possibility of practical use. It is, with the 6-inch base, 24 inches in height, and weighs 225 ounces. The design, which is appropriately suggestive of the yacht's name, and has been executed with much beauty and vigor, represents a mermaid, or maiden of the sea, swimming around the body of the cup, closely pursued by a denizen of the deep, whose course is arrested by a rival candidate for the maiden's favor. The artist has chosen the moment when the defending and pursuing figures, with hair and beard blowing in the wind behind them, have come in conflict. The water is lashed to foam by the desperate struggle, and while the whole is modelled with strong movement and indication of life, it is free from a suspicion of being overwrought in detail at the expense of the desired effect. The reverse side bears the presentation inscription and the seal of the Yacht Club. The inscription is: "Presented by the New York Yacht Club to the owners of the Defender, in recognition of their successful defense of the America's Cup, in September, 1895." The handles are a graceful combination of capscrolls, shells and seaweed. Conventional seaweed surrounds the feet, and the base is circled by festoons of delicately wrought laurel leaves. The whole design marks a distinct step forward in the matter of American industrial art.

In the "Wine Trade Review," of London, Eng., we find the following in regard to Angostura bitters: "Litigation which had been in progress for some time between the proprietors of the Angostura Bitters, on the one hand, and a firm of Glasgow merchants on the other, recently terminated in the complete success of the plaintiffs, an injunction being granted against the Glasgow firm to prevent them from infringing the Angostura trade-mark in any way, and an order being made for the destruction of certain labels in their possession. At the same time the right of Dr. Siegert to the exclusive use of the word 'Angostura' in this connection was upheld." Mr. J. W. Wupperman, of New York, is the sales agent for these celebrated bitters, and has for many years advertised them in the "Journal."



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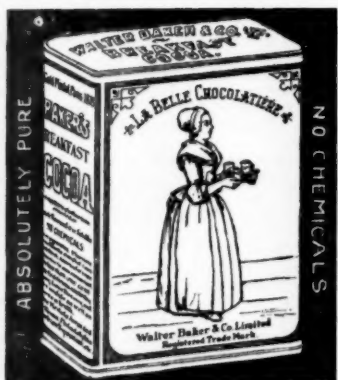
The season at Deer Park commences June 22d 1896. For full information as to rates, rooms, etc., address George D. DeShields, Manager, Deer Park, Garrett County, Maryland.

Senator Gorman has received from Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, Annapolis, a memorial in regard to the Squire-Wilson personnel bill. Dr. Fell says: "As the new vessels come into commission the dearth of scientific men competent to fulfill the duties of the Engineer Corps becomes apparent. Years of training are required to fit men for this technical work, and it seems to your memorialist that the scientific institutions of the country are well adapted to furnish the necessary foundation of instruction upon which the latter technical knowledge can be added by a brief experience on board ship or in the naval school at Annapolis. The Senate bill submitted by Mr. Squire is a step in the right direction and provides for the encouragement of the study of the mechanic arts and sciences, and particularly that of naval engineering, in the technological colleges of the country."

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BORN.

LOMMEL.—Born at Fort Reno, O. T., March 21, 1896, a son to the wife of Hosp. Stwd. Nicolas Lommel, Hosp. Stwd. U. S. A.

MARRIED.

BARNES—IRWIN.—At Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1896, Mr. David L. Barnes to Miss Ida Irwin, daughter of Col. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A.

CATLIN—KAUERAUF.—At Newark, N. J., March 25, 1896, Mr. Livingston R. Catlin, son of Maj. Lynde Catlin, U. S. A., to Miss Emily A. Kauerauf.

HARRISON—DIMMICK.—At St. Thomas, New York, April 6, 1896, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, ex-President of the United States, to Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick.

O'DONNELL—EDIE.—At Washington, D. C., April 8, 1896, Mr. John O'Donnell to Miss Julia Edie, daughter of the late Maj. John Rufus Edie, U. S. A.

THOMAS—SHAW.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 7, 1896, Mr. Robert Thomas to Miss Ruby Louise Shaw, daughter of Capt. Richard Godfrey Shaw, 1st U. S. Art.

DIED.

BOWEN.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., April 3, 1896, Mrs. Mary A. Miller, widow of Edwin F. Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa.

HALL.—At the residence of his father-in-law, H. J.

Leovy, Esq., New Orleans, La., April 2, 1896, Lieut. Alfred L. Hall, U. S. N.

HYATT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday morning, April 3, after a week's illness of heart disease, William H. Hyatt, department clerk at Beaufort, S. C., in 1862-63.

JOHNSON.—At Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1896, Mrs. Ruth Johnson, widow of Chief Engr. John Johnson, U. S. N.

JOHNSON.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 5, 1896, Capt. John Burgess Johnson, 3d U. S. Cav.

SMITH.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 22, 1896, Helen Fitch, wife of Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith and daughter of Ellen R. and the late Henry S. Fitch, of Logansport, Ind.

SWORDS.—At Newark, N. J., March 23, 1896, Mr. James G. Swords, cousin of the late Commo. Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and of Maj. Henry F. Brewerton, U. S. A.

TOWNLEY.—At Lincoln, Neb., Tuesday, March 11, 1896, suddenly, Lena Townley, youngest daughter of Lieut. R. H. and Mrs. Townley.

WOODWARD.—At Washington, D. C., March 31, 1896, Mrs. Blanche Woodward, widow of Maj. Joseph J. Woodward, U. S. A.

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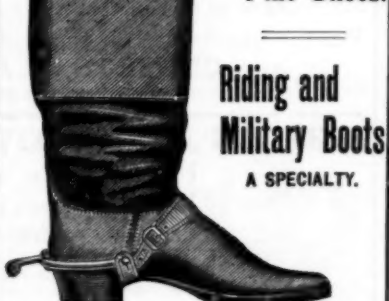
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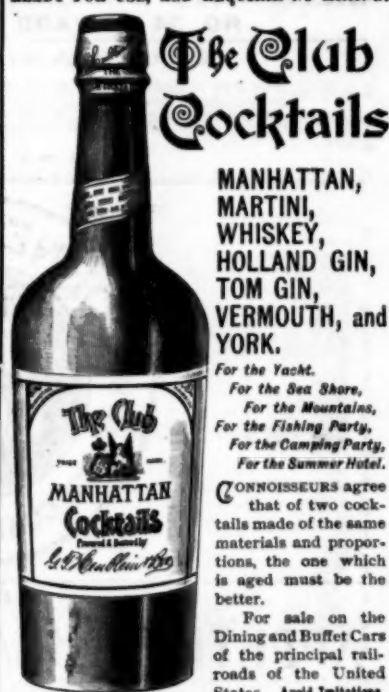
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